

REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
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PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1931

PREPARED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



PRINTED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OTTAWA, CANADA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1921.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. GRAHAM,

Minister of Militia,

In control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

February 14, 1922.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, ONT., January 3, 1922.

The Honourable the Minister
in control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ending September 30, 1921.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On September 30, 1921, the strength of the force was 70 officers, 1,610 non-commissioned officers and constables and 795 horses. On the corresponding date in 1920 the strength was 73 officers, 1,598 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 942 horses.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1921:—

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	3	3	1		7	12	12	23	16	79					
Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	4	1	24	1	32					
Quebec.....			1	1				4	7	11	2	26					
Ontario.....			2	9			8	25	47	316	33	440	153	8		161	5
Manitoba.....			2	5			6	10	27	106	6	162	92	6		98	19
Saskatchewan.....			3	8	1	1	15	32	38	212	19	329	154	27		181	
Alberta.....			2	11			9	19	36	162	27	266	144	31	1	176	
British Columbia.....		1		9			9	18	34	179	15	265	165	3		168	
Yukon Territory.....			1	2			5	2	9	29	4	52	5	6		11	34
Northwest Territories....				1			1	3	5	16	2	28					80
Baffin Island.....							1					1					
	1	2	14	50	2	1	62	129	216	1,078	125	1,680	713	81	1	795	138

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On the same date the distribution into posts and detachments was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces..	1	..
Quebec..	1	5
Ontario..	2	11
Manitoba..	1	16
Saskatchewan..	2 (1 Depot)	28
Alberta..	2	29
British Columbia..	1	27
Yukon Territory..	1	12
Northwest Territories.. . . . .	..	8
Baffin Island.. . . . .	..	1
Totals..	11	137

The alterations of strength in the several provinces and territories have been as follows:—

	1920	1921
Headquarters..	72	79
Maritime Provinces..	25	32
Quebec..	9	26
Ontario..	384	440
Manitoba..	160	162
Saskatchewan..	400	329
Alberta..	300	266
British Columbia..	257	265
Yukon Territory..	48	52
Northwest Territory..	16	28
Baffin Island.. . . . .	..	1

Once again an increase in the number of detachments is to be noted. These have fluctuated in number with changing conditions and with alterations in the duties of the force. In 1913 they numbered 211, and during the war they rose until in 1916 they numbered 257; with the departure of a considerable proportion of the force to France and Siberia the number sank in 1918 to 26, and since then they have steadily increased again. There is an increase in Eastern Canada, and a marked increase in the Far North, the number having risen from five in 1920 to nine in 1921. Our work in the Arctic presents features of special interest and importance, and later in this report I deal with it at some length. Whereas last year Tree River, on Coronation gulf, was our most remote outpost, that place has been taken by Ponds Inlet, adjacent to Lancaster sound, and at the northern end of Baffin island. Along the coast of the Arctic ocean and in Victoria land a disturbingly large number of crimes of violence have had to be dealt with, and the prevalence of infanticide raises a problem with which humanity demands that the Government of Canada should deal.

WORK OF THE FORCE

In 1920 the force was reorganized and the range of its duties was extended to cover the whole of the Dominion. The year which has elapsed has seen a marked increase in its work.

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RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes and Criminal Code in all Provinces, and under Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in Province of Alberta, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Handed over to Department concerned.	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total.
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	954	423	55	12	36	84	344	954
Alberta.....	799	505	41	7	50	15	181	799
Saskatchewan.....	923	485	56	24	11	28	319	923
Manitoba.....	556	330	7	2	8	8	201	556
Ontario.....	102	43	12	3	12	6	26	102
Quebec.....	230	84	12	11		25	98	230
Maritime Provinces.....	77	30	2	1		3	41	77
Yukon.....	34	30	4					34
Northwest Territories.....								
	3,675	1,930	189	60	117	169	1,210	3,675
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....	4	4						4
Alberta.....	166	139	3	7		17		166
Saskatchewan.....	106	71	22	1		12		106
Manitoba.....	20	20						20
Ontario.....	54	33	19	2				54
Quebec.....	18	15		2		1		18
Maritime Provinces.....	123	92	4	26		1		123
Yukon.....	8	7	1					8
Northwest Territories.....	14	1				7	6	14
	513	382	49	38		38	6	513
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
Alberta.....	171	154	17					171
Saskatchewan.....	1	1						1
Total.....	172	155	17					172

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

British Columbia.....	502
Alberta.....	1,200
Saskatchewan.....	1,590
Manitoba.....	1,968
Ontario.....	1,999
Quebec.....	762
Maritime Provinces.....	109
Yukon.....	105
Northwest Territories.....	
	8,235

RECAPITULATION of all Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921

Federal Statutes.....	3,675
Criminal Code.....	513
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	172
Investigations for other departments.....	8,235
Total.....	12,595

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Further statistics are to be found in appendix B.

During the year ending September 30, 1920, the volume of work of this description was:—

Federal Statutes.. . . .	2,068
Criminal Code.. . . .	152
Provincial Statutes and Park Regulations.. . . .	88
Investigations for other departments.. . . .	8,500
Total.. . . .	<u>10,808</u>

Thus the volume of this sort of work increased by about a sixth, the growth being especially marked in the first three items of the list, increasing indeed from 2,308 to 4,360, or nearly double; the investigations for other departments fell off somewhat, this being due to a drop of nearly 1,300 enquiries concerning applicants for naturalization, from 6,817 in 1920 to 5,533 in 1921. It is interesting to notice that these enquiries none the less are increasing in Eastern Canada, as the following analysis will show:—

	1920	1921
In Western Canada.. . . .	5,621	3,619
In Eastern Canada.. . . .	1,196	1,914
Total.. . . .	<u>6,817</u>	<u>5,533</u>

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES

During the year this aspect of our work has assumed increasing importance. Among the statutes which the force is called upon to uphold are the following:—

Air Board Act.	Immigration Act.
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.	Indian Act.
Bank Act.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.
Canada Shipping Act.	Inland Revenue Act.
Canada Temperance Act.	Leprosy Act.
Canadian Temperance Act to aid Provincial Legislation.	Migratory Birds Act.
Chinese Immigration Act.	Militia Act.
Customs Act.	Naturalization Act.
Dominion Lands Act.	Naval Act.
Explosives Act.	Northwest Game Act.
Fisheries Act.	Northwest Territories Act.
Regulations General:	Oleomargarine Act.
Prince Edward Island.	Opium and Drug Act.
Nova Scotia.	Patent Medicines Act.
New Brunswick.	Penitentiaries Act.
Quebec.	Post Office Act.
Ontario.	Prisons and Reformatories Act.
Manitoba.	Public Works Act.
Saskatchewan and Alberta.	Public Works Health Act.
British Columbia.	Quarantine Act.
Yukon Territory.	Radiotelegraph Act.
Food and Drugs Act.	Railway Act.
Fugitive Offenders Act.	Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.
Government Railways Act.	Special War Revenue Act.
Identification of Criminals.	Ticket of Leave Act.

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ASSISTANCE TO THE PROVINCES

During the year, several cases have arisen where provincial administrations have availed themselves of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as a reserve force in maintaining the law.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER AT THOROLD

This was in effect a sympathetic strike. The Beaver Board Company of Buffalo has a number of plants in the United States, particularly one at Tonawanda, and one or two in Canada, including one at Thorold. A strike occurred in the plant at Tonawanda, and perhaps in some others of the American plants, and as a move in the conflict the employees of the Thorold plant were ordered out. They numbered about 400; at first only 125 complied with the order, but picketing followed, assaults took place, a workman's house was partially destroyed, and there was much intimidation; as a result all the employees abstained from work. Some time before this had taken place, the manager of the Thorold factory called at our headquarters and, declaring himself apprehensive of trouble, asked for police protection. He was told that his proper course was to apply to the Attorney General of the province of Ontario. Our attention having been drawn to the situation, steps were taken to obtain an understanding of the local situation. As already noted, the conflict foreseen by the manager developed, and on Saturday, February 12, the following telegram from the Attorney General of Ontario was received by the Hon. the President of the Privy Council:—

“Reeve and police magistrate of Thorold wire that local police force inadequate to handle strike situation at Beaverboard plant there and that trouble is impending. They request me as Attorney General to ask assistance of Dominion Police Force. Later wire from manager of works says their men are being attacked by strikers and their homes damaged and families threatened and he requests protection. Report from our own officer at Thorold states that the company has brought over forty men from Toronto who have been sworn in as special constables, but that these men from their appearance are not capable officers. He adds that your officer at Niagara Falls has been at Thorold and is in touch with the situation. Superintendent Ontario Provincial Police is sending seven uniformed provincial constables now at Niagara Falls and Fort Erie to Thorold at once. Am informed that you are prepared to send a force from Ottawa to preserve the peace on request from me. You may take this telegram as such request. I suggest that you confer with Hon. Gideon Robertson, who I am told is in touch with the situation.”

To this the following reply was sent:—

“Your telegram re troubles at Thorold just received. In accordance with your request I have instructed Commissioner Perry to send sufficient strength of Royal Canadian Mounted Police to Thorold to assist local authorities in maintaining law and order. They leave Ottawa to-night. Superintendent Duffus, stationed at Toronto, will proceed to Thorold in command of Mounted Police.”

In compliance with these instructions two officers and seventy-one other ranks of “N” Division were despatched from Ottawa that evening, arriving at Thorold at 11 a.m. on the following day. Under the direction of Superintendent A. W. Duffus, Officer Commanding Western Ontario, who had joined the force at Toronto, the necessary measures were taken to cope with disorder if it were attempted. The presence of this strong body of our men was ample to prevent attempts at violence, and from this time forward nothing more serious happened than the use of strong

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language. On February 14, the Ontario Provincial Police searched the houses of a number of aliens for firearms, a party of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police being detailed to assist them; the Provincial Police seized no fewer than twenty revolvers, and effected fourteen arrests. Later, about the middle of March, the pickets—which had been besetting the factory all the time—grew more aggressive, and several men were arrested (most of them by the Ontario Provincial Police) and charged with using insulting language in a public place; the persons concerned had been warned that they might picket the works as much as they liked providing they conducted themselves quietly.

On February 19, the force at Thorold was reduced to one officer and twenty-two other ranks. On March 7, Superintendent Duffus, acting on my instructions, took up with the Attorney General of Ontario the question of withdrawing this detachment, eliciting from him a request that it should remain for the time being. On April 2 we again raised the question, and the Attorney General of Ontario sanctioned our withdrawal, suggesting that it take place gradually; accordingly, on April 6, one officer and fifteen other ranks left Thorold, the remainder following on April 12.

All of our information—some of which was of a confidential nature—was to the effect that the presence of the police prevented disorder.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

This was a street railway strike which was foreseen for weeks, and the prospect of which caused great anxiety. The apprehension was not due to a disposition on the part of the company to run street cars with strike-breakers; when the strike occurred the company discontinued the street car service for some time. The real danger was that St. John is dependent for light and power upon the street car company's power-house, and it was feared that if rioting were to break out this would be put out of action. The strike did not take place until the end of June, 1921, but as early as May 4 a representative of the company called upon me and explained that trouble was apprehended in connection with the dispute with their employees then in progress. I informed this gentleman that the responsibility rested entirely with the provincial authorities, and that if the Attorney General of New Brunswick felt that assistance was needed to ensure the safety of the public, he no doubt would communicate with the Government of Canada. Later, on May 23, the Attorney General of New Brunswick wrote expressing alarm and asking for at least forty men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. On my instructions, the Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces, Inspector C. D. La Nauze, visited St. John, and reported confidentially upon the situation, his view being that any request for assistance should come from the mayor of the city, through the Attorney General of the province; Inspector La Nauze consulted the Attorney General, who concurred in this opinion. Some weeks later, the long-expected strike broke out, and on June 28 the Attorney General of New Brunswick telegraphed to Ottawa, transmitting a request from the mayor of St. John for fifty men. The reply, sent on the same date, was that they would be sent from Ottawa if the Attorney General considered the situation sufficiently serious and endorsed the mayor's request. To this was returned, on the following day, an urgent request for men. Instructions were telegraphed to the Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces to proceed to St. John and report, and to inform the mayor that the Government would give the assistance of the Mounted Police only when the situation was so serious that life and property were in danger. On June 30, Inspector La Nauze telegraphed that the Prime Minister of the province agreed with the mayor in taking a serious view of the situation; the local militia had been called out. Accordingly, on June 30, three officers and seventy-five other ranks, with sixty-four horses, left Ottawa under Assistant Commissioner Starnes. This force arrived in St. John at noon on July 1, and took up their stations at once, all the

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necessary steps having been thought out in advance. For several days the situation was somewhat dangerous, owing to the presence of a turbulent element in the city rather than to the strikers themselves; frequent parades of strikers and sympathizers took place, during which it was necessary for the force to "stand to." However, no serious collision took place and on July 25 I raised the question of withdrawal. Negotiations took place, the provincial authorities being reluctant to see the force depart. It finally was decided that twenty-five all ranks would remain in St. John after July 30 at the cost of the province. On August 1, the remainder of the squadron returned to Ottawa. On August 8, the detachment left on duty at St. John also returned, the provincial authorities having consented to its withdrawal. In telegraphing on the subject, the Prime Minister of New Brunswick was good enough to add: "Many thanks for admirable services rendered."

In this connection, I may quote an extract from the *St. John Globe* of July 2, when the squadron arrived in the city:—

"They (the Police) will remain in barracks and will be called only in emergency. The local police will carry on the usual patrols. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have not been brought here to protect either the company nor the men, but simply in the interests of the city and the people. The mayor said it was a good thing to let Canada know St. John was a part of the nation."

It will be noted that a larger force was despatched than was asked for by the local authorities. Examination of the ground had convinced us that a considerable number of men would be required to carry out the duties entailed, and I considered it wise to send a number sufficient to avert conflict.

It will be observed that in neither case did any disorder occur; this I attribute to the policy of sending a sufficient force, to considering in advance the measures to be taken, and, of course, to the good humour and tact of the members of the force engaged in what is bound to be a delicate task, calling for fairness and impartiality as well as firmness.

THE NOVA SCOTIA MOTOR BANDITS

On July 25, 1921, the following telegram was received by me from the Deputy Attorney General of Nova Scotia:—

"Four or five men in motor-car said to be armed and suspected to be from Montreal are burglarizing stores in Colchester and Pictou counties and terrorizing inhabitants. There is no provincial police force and local constables unable to cope with situation. Could Royal Canadian Mounted Police assist us and on what terms?"

The Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces was instructed by telegraph to communicate with the Deputy Attorney General and to give him such assistance as was deemed necessary. He took measures, and by August 1, five men had been apprehended, and a considerable quantity of stolen goods had been recovered.

The episode was a curious one. Four or five men living at a "mill camp" in an out-of-the-way place some distance from Truro, after a certain amount of petty law-breaking, had embarked on a course of burglary. They used a motor-car, sometimes travelling 150 miles in a night, and robbed stores in small country villages; among the places visited were Earltown, Kemptown, West Branch, Central New Annan, and Stewiacke, and large quantities of goods were stolen. A rumour that they had fired on citizens in Tatamagouche was not established by evidence; but the entire hamlet of Millville was destroyed by a fire which began while these men were stealing gasoline

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from a garage; this last affair was serious, the property loss being upwards of \$50,000. The countryside was greatly alarmed, the depredations—which in themselves were considerable—being greatly exaggerated, and the thieves being pictured as armed and ready to commit murder; people slept with weapons ready to hand, and numerous precautions were taken.

The investigation was confided to Sergeant Lucas with a small party and a police car. Using this means of conveyance, Sergeant Lucas in plain clothes visited the several places where robberies had taken place, and, after following one or two false clues, on July 31 discovered the camp of the thieves and found some of the stolen property; the camp, however, had been deserted. On the same afternoon, Sergeant Lucas and his party, which included the Chief of Police of Truro, proceeded to another camp which the gang was known to frequent, placed four men under arrest, and found a large quantity of stolen goods. On the following morning, a fifth member of the gang was arrested. In due course, four of the accused were convicted on five charges, including arson, and received sentences ranging from three to five years. The fifth man was acquitted, but further charges have been laid against him.

This case is an example of the successful use of the motor-car. Sergeant Lucas travelled nearly 1,000 miles over bad roads; the chauffeur, Constable F. P. Fahie, worked twenty-nine hours on one stretch. The party reached Truro early on July 26, and the last arrest was effected exactly six days later. I received from the Deputy Attorney General of Nova Scotia, under date of August 4, a letter from which the following is an extract:—

“The Crown prosecutor for the County of Colchester reports to me that Sergeant Lucas, who was in charge of the detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, has done wonderful work, and that the credit for running these criminals down is entirely due to him, though the Chief of Police of Truro rendered most valuable assistance.

“I desire to express the thanks and appreciation of this department for your prompt compliance with our request for assistance, for the speedy and effective measures taken by Inspector La Nauze, and for the most efficient and satisfactory services of Sergeant Lucas and his men.”

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN VANCOUVER

Towards the end of April apprehension was felt in Vancouver lest disturbances arise, and on the night of April 22 certain disorders took place which, while not in themselves serious, might have been the presage of rioting. The civic authorities forbade the holding of meetings and parades, and as it was feared that the order might be defied, application was made by the mayor through the Attorney General of the province for the assistance of the Mounted Police.

The necessary instructions were sent to the Officer Commanding British Columbia. Fortunately, the elements which it was feared would disobey the orders of the civic authorities did not persist in their inclination, and the occasion passed off without it being necessary to call upon our men.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Of this work by far the greatest volume is entailed by the confidential investigations made on behalf of the Secretary of State for Canada in connection with applications for naturalization. In 1920 these numbered 6,817, and in 1921 they were 5,533. A large proportion of these were from persons living in rural districts, often very remote, and the mileage involved in the patrols necessary to do this duty must

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be enormous. As a result of our investigations a number of applicants were discovered to be unsuitable material for future citizens.

Apart from this sphere of activity, the volume of our work for other departments has increased rapidly during the year. Omitting naturalization investigations, we had 1,683 cases in 1920 and 2,702 in 1921, the increase thus being 1,019, or 60 per cent.

An immense amount of work has been entailed by the inception of a vigorous attempt to check the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, conducted in close relations with the Department of Health. It is over a dozen years since the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act of 1908 was passed; since then international conventions have rendered the work of suppression mandatory. I regret to be obliged to state that despite the efforts put forth, the use of these pernicious drugs is increasing instead of diminishing. Indeed, our investigations have convinced me that the evil is greater than appears upon the surface, and that a serious national menace has arisen. Three separate sets of persons are concerned in this nefarious traffic: the importers and distributors, who often operate in a large way and make great profits; the peddlers, for the most part wretched creatures of the lowest stratum of society; and the victims, or addicts as they are widely termed, for whom the keenest sympathy must at times be felt. The efforts of the force are largely directed to the detection and punishment of the principals in the traffic, and a number of successes have been gained. An example is afforded by a case in Vancouver which I may mention, although the occurrence falls a little outside of the period under consideration. As a result of months of patient and skilful work, a Chinaman was arrested in the act of smuggling a quantity of cocaine valued at several thousand dollars from a vessel which had arrived from the Far East; he pleaded guilty and was fined \$500, a sum which I cannot but feel was inadequate, considering the proportions of the traffic. We have every reason to believe this man is one of the largest illicit drug dealers in Vancouver, his turnover last year in the drug business having been about \$200,000. A similar case was the recent seizure in Montreal of about \$2,000 worth of cocaine which had been smuggled ashore from ships in the harbour; in addition to the actual value of the drugs captured, there was evidence, in the shape of some 400 empty drug bottles, and an extensive correspondence with places in widely-separated parts of the Dominion, that we had interfered with an important importing and distributing centre. These cases are typical of our policy of aiming at distributing centres, and of trying to stamp out importation. The difficulty of preventing importation is particularly great, the drugs being so easily concealed and their value so enormous in proportion to their bulk. For instance, at Vancouver, when the watch on the ships in port became so vigilant as to incommode the smugglers, the trick was invented of dropping overboard parcels containing drugs while the ship still was at sea, to be picked up by small boats; the Canadian Air Force has rendered valuable assistance in following incoming ships in positions that would enable any such device to be detected.

I cannot pass from this aspect of our work without reiterating my deep sense of the danger of this traffic. Our investigators have uncovered a volume of addiction which seriously threatens our national life, and apart from the aspect of public policy, numerous most distressing and lamentable cases have come to our notice. The dreadful suffering endured by those addicted to the drugs, the ruin of lives which should be useful, do not constitute the whole of the evil, for the ills spread to their families. Children rob their parents, husbands and fathers plunge their families into misery, wives ruin their husbands. In one case which came to our knowledge, a man discovered that his wife had been an addict for months, that she had disposed of much of his property and had sold his clothes to procure the poison. To show the

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personal degradation suffered by many of our fellow-citizens, a young white girl recently was discovered in a Chinese resort so destitute as to be all but naked, her body pitted with the marks of the hypodermic needle. These are but single instances which could be multiplied from our records.

In this work the Department of Health has co-operated in the most cordial and liberal manner.

ASSISTANCE TO QUARANTINE OFFICER

Another aspect of our relations with the Department of Health was the quarantining of a steamer in St. John, N.B. The vessel arrived towards the end of March with small-pox on board, and was quarantined at Partridge Island. Assistance in maintaining quarantine was sought and granted. I received under date of May 2, 1921, from the Assistant Deputy Minister of Health a letter, a part of which I may quote:—

“I am informed by Dr. Brown, our quarantine officer at St. John, that your Inspector C. D. La Nauze promptly arrived at St. John with Sergt. Austin and Constables Tumblin, Perry, and Beazley. The general character of the work was explained to them and they promptly took over the whole duty of guarding the station and maintaining quarantine and order generally. . . .

“The situation was handled by them carefully and tactfully at all times, and the quiet influence of their presence at the right place and at the right time obviated many unpleasant experiences. They guarded the wharf as the key from the communications outside, kept a watch on the small-pox hospital to enforce isolation, and, in addition, helped our quarantine officer personally in many ways. They looked after the mail and money, admitted the proper people to the telephone, and the handling of this portion of the work, Dr. Brown says, added very, very greatly to the contentment of the passengers detained in such a way as would have been impossible without the help of your people.

“The department desires to express to you its appreciation of the promptness with which help was furnished to us at the opening of quarantine there; and would be much indebted if you will convey to these officers and constables the appreciation which the department feels as to the manner in which they carried out their duties and the kindly help and assistance which they so cheerfully gave outside of the official work required of them.”

The quarantine officer also wrote to the Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces in warm terms.

AID TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

Aid was rendered to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in connection with several wrecks.

The ss. *Impoco* was wrecked on April 7, 1921, on Blond rock; she was abandoned on the following day by the captain and crew, and persons living on the shore thereupon boarded her and stripped her of everything movable; according to information received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, about \$20,000 worth of ship's equipment was stolen. On May 17, I was asked by the department to assist in discovering and effecting the return of these goods. A constable was sent to the scene, and he discovered wreck in the possession of seventeen persons. Owing to various circumstances no proceedings were instituted, but much material was returned, and these people were warned that the plundering of wrecks was against the law.

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The ss. *Binghampton*, a ship laden with famine relief stores for Russia, was wrecked and abandoned on July 19 at Gannet ledges. On July 22 the Department of Marine and Fisheries asked that a detachment be sent to protect the ship and cargo from looting, and to recover, so far as possible, any articles stolen from her. The necessary steps were taken. Sergeant J. P. Blakeney, who had charge of this case, reported that when the authorized salvors returned to the wreck they found the process of plunder in full swing. He says:—

“On their arrival at the wreck they found about 150 fishing boats and some 700 or 800 men looting the cargo. Owing to the attitude of these men, they did not care to go alongside the wreck, and returned again to Yarmouth.”

The C.G.S. *Arleux* was despatched to the scene and dispersed the looters, so that protection of what remained of the cargo no longer was necessary. The Department of Marine and Fisheries was consulted, and requested that prosecutions be instituted in the most flagrant cases to be discovered. Orders were given to this effect, and Sergeant Blakeney searched the coast for a distance of about 60 miles; in the period from July 24 to July 28 articles from the wreck were found in possession of 101 persons. In several cases the law had been complied with, and in them no steps were taken. Proceedings were taken against thirty-four persons, and all pleaded “guilty,” and were fined \$50 each.

Both of these wrecks were in the same vicinity. Of the seventeen persons who were warned in connection with the *Impoco* case only one was found to have participated in the plundering of the *Binghampton*.

The ss. *City of Brunswick* was wrecked on Sambro ledges near Halifax in August, 1921, and on September 1 the Department of Marine and Fisheries informed me that they had been informed that there had been considerable looting, and asked that offenders be prosecuted. In this case also the plunderers had been defiant, some of them refusing to leave the ship when the representatives of the underwriters and owners were on board, and assuming a threatening attitude. Even the ship's safe was stolen, and wanton damage was done. A stretch of about sixty miles of coast was covered under arduous conditions, and wreck was found in possession of 242 persons. Many of these had picked up articles floating in the water some distance from the ship, others had been given goods by the authorized salvors in return for services, and in some cases the wreck had been duly reported to the nearest customs officer. Information was laid against fifty-four persons who had actually boarded the ship and taken articles from her; fifty were charged with keeping wreck in their possession and four with secreting it. Convictions were obtained in fifty-three cases and fines aggregating \$295 were imposed.

In all these cases the Department of Marine and Fisheries has expressed satisfaction with the work done.

Assistance also has been rendered in enforcing fisheries regulations. On August 13 the Chief Inspector of Fisheries in the Maritime Provinces asked for the services of one constable for duty in Prince Edward Island in connection with illegal lobster fishing. I sanctioned this and a constable was despatched on this work. He was employed from August 19 to October 20; as a result thirteen persons were prosecuted for illegal lobster fishing and one for illegal salmon fishing, convictions being secured in most if not all these cases. In this case the Chief Inspector, Mr. Ward Fisher, wrote under date of December 10, 1921, to the Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces, as follows:—

“I wish to express sincere appreciation for the valuable services performed by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in assisting the officers of this division in enforcing the provisions of the Fisheries Act, and in apprehending violators of the law in this regard.

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"Our experience during the past two years has been that the services of the members of your force have had a most wholesome effect on the communities in which they have served.

"I wish to thank you personally for your courtesy and very evident willingness to render every assistance possible. I may say that the inspectors in the districts where members of your force have rendered service, have reported their appreciation of the personal worth of the constables, and the zeal and intelligence with which they have carried out their duties.

"I hope that the members of your force will be available the coming year."

ASSISTANCE TO THE POST OFFICE

Detective work arising from thefts from the mails has constituted a considerable proportion of our work. The cases of this sort have been numerous and the investigations entailed at times have been of a protracted and delicate nature. Particular satisfaction has been felt at the successful termination of what was known as the Turtleford case. On February 17, 1920, a package of money containing \$5,000 was despatched by registered mail from the Canadian Bank of Commerce to the branch of that bank at Turtleford. In the course of the run from Warman to North Battleford it disappeared, and the circumstances connected with the affair were such as to make investigation difficult, one being the large number of people who had been connected with the handling of the parcel, and another being the fact that the mail car in which the mail bag containing the package had been placed had sustained an accident during the journey. A large number of clues were followed fruitlessly, and a minute examination of all the circumstances for months yielded no result. More than a year afterwards, in March, 1921, we obtained the correct clue, valuable and public-spirited help being given by Mr. D. H. Felker, Chief of Police in North Battleford. The clue pointed to a man who had been suspected from the first, but against whom nothing overt so far had been discovered; even then the affair required careful handling, but Detective Staff-Sergt. W. C. Jackson, who had charge of the case, finally was able in May to arrest the two culprits, one of whom confessed. The robbery had been arranged between a clerk in the post office at North Battleford and a youth who drove the mail from the station to the post office. The former, who had devised the theft, gave the key of the mail bag to the driver, who on a favourable occasion opened the bag while driving the mail, abstracted the parcel, and locked the bag again. On May 30, 1921, the two were convicted and sentenced, the principal criminal to two years and six months, the other to fifteen months' imprisonment. I mention this case because of the difficulties of investigation and because of the persistence with which the investigation was kept up for fifteen months.

THE CENSUS

In the Yukon, in various portions of the unorganized territories, and in the northern portions of several provinces, the work of enumeration was performed by members of the police, this often calling for careful organization as well as for extensive travel. An example can be found in the arrangements made by the Officer Commanding Manitoba for the work in the region north and northeast of lake Winnipeg. After describing his proposals for the settlement which centres in Norway House, he proceeds:—

"The other two members of the party would hire a canoe and a good native as guide and interpreter and proceed from Norway House to Cross lake, taking in that area north of Whiskey Jack portage to Sipiwest lake, which includes the Cross Lake Settlement, and then proceed up the Carrot

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river to Oxford House (Carrot river is not marked on the map, but it can be navigated with a canoe); from Oxford House down the Wolf river to God's lake, and from God's lake down God's river to Island lake, and thence down a small stream which runs into the McLaughlin river, into Norway House. This party should take approximately two months to complete this work from the time they left Winnipeg."

The map shows this outbreak of geographical names to signify an extremely large area of very wild country. Sergt. D. S. Saul, who took the journey to God's lake, says in his report:—

"From Island lake to Norway House thirty-one portages were crossed and some very bad water travelled through.

"By our return to Norway House we had covered by canoe approximately 770 miles. . . . Inland from the waterways the country being all rock and muskeg."

This was by no means the longest journey performed by our parties engaged on this work. An interesting feature of this work was the furnishing by our northern officers of an estimate of the Eskimo population on our northern coastline. At the St. Regis Indian Reserve opposition was offered by certain Indians to the taking of the census and it was necessary to support the Indian agent; in his opinion the firmness and discretion of our constables averted serious disorder.

MISCELLANEOUS TASKS IN THE YUKON

The small population and great area of the Yukon renders it difficult to maintain governmental service there, and our force has helped in a variety of ways. At Mayo landing, for example, the non-commissioned officer in charge was the post-master until recently; the work, constituting as it did an addition to his regular duties, became onerous, as the post office serves a much-scattered population of some 400, who call for their mail at all hours, thereby making it difficult for him to go on patrols; this place is growing in importance and the Post Office recently relieved our man. In the course of the year the Department of Trade and Commerce requested our aid in the matter of weights and measures inspection work in this territory. The Officer Commanding the District was appointed district inspector, and two non-commissioned officers, one at Dawson and the other at Whitehorse, were made inspectors. I understand that for some time no inspection work of this kind was done in the Yukon.

A third example was the appointment of the Officer Commanding at Whitehorse, to act as mining recorder and Crown timber agent there. The revenue from these offices at Whitehorse had fallen off to such an extent that the Department of the Interior desired to transfer the officer who had been maintained there to a district where greater activity prevailed. Our officer has taken over the duties. Others of our officers discharge varied administrative duties.

ESCORT FOR HARVESTERS' TRAINS

A service of a nature not previously experienced was the provision of escorts for harvesters' excursion trains in 1921. At times disorders took place in former years in connection with these very necessary annual migrations of harvest labour, and these had been given considerable publicity. This year escorts were placed on twenty-three Canadian Pacific and three Canadian National trains, with happy results. Not only was there no disorder, but our men maintained good relations with the excursionists.

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GUARDS PROVIDED

Duties of a novel type were imposed upon the force by the adoption of the income tax. On certain days great sums of money were paid at the offices of the Assistant Receivers General, and it was felt that these accumulations of money should be protected from attack. Accordingly, at the request of the Honourable the Minister of Finance, guards were stationed at seventeen such offices, the total number of non-commissioned officers and constables so employed being seventy-five. Nothing untoward occurred. These guards were supplied from April 25 to May 2 and from June 24 to July 7. During the latter part of October, 1921, special guards were provided for the offices of the Receiver General during business hours. A guard was supplied to the Ottawa post office for a while, and at the request of the Chief Electoral Officer protection was afforded to the documents for the general election of 1921.

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT

The usual assistance was rendered to the Department of Indian Affairs. Several members of the force have acted as agents for the department in remote places, including Churchill and Fort McMurray, escorts have been provided for payments of treaty money, destitute natives have been relieved, etc. One interesting duty performed was in connection with the making of treaty No. 11 with the Indians along the Mackenzie river and Great Slave lake. This treaty was negotiated by Mr. H. A. Conroy, the Indian Commissioner, who was provided with an escort composed of Inspector W. V. Bruce and two constables, the constables rendering clerical assistance as well as serving as escort. The party left Edmonton on June 8 and returned to Edmonton on September 11, having travelled 4,228 miles. Meetings with Indians were held at Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Fort Arctic Red River, Fort Macpherson, and Fort Rae. The largest band of Indians, about 800 in number, was found at Fort Rae, on the north arm of the Great Slave lake, and great difficulty was experienced in crossing the lake on account of storms. The Indians who acceded to the treaty numbered approximately 2,745. Another duty performed was to assist the Department of Indian Affairs in the complicated difficulties which centre in the Indian claim to the ownership of the Kitwano valley, in Northern British Columbia. This involved a visit to the Indian village by the Officer Commanding the Prince Rupert detachment, in company with the Indian agent.

The enforcement of the Indian Act imposed duties on our men in all the divisions. Convictions were numerous. In two cases attempts to revive the Sun dance were so handled by our force as to eliminate the objectionable features.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

During the year there has been correspondence with the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. At its request, our officers and detachments have been instructed to support the forest officers in all respects. In part this refers to the prevention and combatting of fires, and in part to the enforcing of forest regulations and the establishing of the authority of forest officers. A certain amount of work has been done in enforcing the payment of Crown timber duties; in northern Saskatchewan this involved rather extensive patrolling and inspection, a practice having grown up of small saw-mills and individual farmers cutting Crown timber without a license. An odd bit of work which falls to us annually is the payment of wolf bounties in remote districts. The administration of liquor permits in the unorganized territories occasionally involves delicate problems. Enforcement of the Migratory Birds, Act has added somewhat to our duties; it is doubtful whether the general public realize the value of this enactment.

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A feature of our work for some years has been the protection of His Majesty's dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt. This service has been continued in the usual manner.

Another department with which we have sustained intimate relations is that of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Frauds have been attempted upon this department and the Soldiers' Settlement Board, and we have investigated a number of cases. An arrangement was entered into whereby we undertook all investigation work for that department, its local representatives referring any cases which needed scrutiny to the officer commanding the district in which they arose. The volume of work of this sort was large, the number of cases being upwards of 120.

The Department of Militia has provided work for us, about 100 cases having been undertaken on its behalf. These ranged from the apprehension of deserters to the investigation of the serious exchange frauds. The latter involved months of investigation, and it was necessary to despatch an officer to England to bring the principal offender back to Canada. The man was convicted.

An unexpected activity was with regard to the pari-mutuel system at race meetings. At the request of the Department of Agriculture, two parties, each of four non-commissioned officers and constables, were provided to enforce the regulations as to the conduct of meetings and to ensure the Department of Agriculture receiving the revenue to which it was entitled. The requisite instruction was given to these parties, and the duties indicated were discharged.

Assistance has been given to the Department of Mines in connection with the administration of the Explosives Act. A considerable number of officers and other ranks have been appointed deputy inspectors under the Act; much work has been done in controlling the storage of explosives, the siting of magazines, etc.

Duties of a varied nature have been performed in connection with the Customs Department. At isolated places, like Ponds Inlet, Port Burwell, Chesterfield Inlet, Port Nelson, etc., officers and other ranks have acted as special customs officers. It also has been necessary to watch the international boundary at certain points to prevent smuggling and other infractions of the law. Special assistance also was rendered in combatting the smuggling of liquor into various parts of Nova Scotia.

Nearly 800 cases were investigated under the Inland Revenue Act; this is a marked increase, the number last year being 450. Most of the increase is due to the successful search for illicit stills. In this department of our work a change of policy has been effected, whereby the members of the force who actually effect seizures do not receive the moieties of the penalties imposed; these sums instead are credited to the special benefit fund which was created by 11-12 George V, chapter 53, passed at the last session of Parliament.

The Department of Immigration and Colonization from time to time has had occasion to use our services. It has been necessary to provide guards for immigration sheds at some of the ports, and at times the duty involved has been of an exacting nature. Vigilance also has had to be exercised at points on the international boundary: during the latter part of the year, for example, there has been a perceptible movement of wandering I.W.W's northward from certain of the northwestern States into our western provinces, and a great many of these people were turned back, sometimes after being arrested and turned over to the immigration officials. A proportion of these were young fellows who declared that they had joined the I.W.W. under duress, having been confronted with the choice between taking out I.W.W. cards or being thrown off the freight trains on which they were travelling surreptitiously. Another aspect of our work in this connection was the following up of immigrants who after being allowed to enter proved undesirable.

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This portion of my report would be incomplete if it contained no reference to the great increase in the work, of an extremely miscellaneous nature, performed by "A" Division. This division protects Government property in Ottawa, and in consequence has a multitude of special investigations, which range from cases of first-class importance, such as the exchange frauds, to the pilfering of office fixtures. The investigations made at the request of other departments numbered 434, in addition to 34 cases under Federal statutes and 53 cases entered under the Criminal Code.

It may be observed that other Federal departments show an increasing tendency to call upon the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for aid in sundry aspects of their work. The foregoing examples show how varied our duties are becoming.

WORK IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS

Former reports contained descriptions of the work performed by the force in the Far North. Its main spheres of activity have been: along the Mackenzie river to the coast line of the Arctic ocean; along that coast from Herschel island to Tree River, with patrols visiting Kent peninsula to the east and Victoria land to the north; and along the coast line of Hudson bay to cape Fullerton, with occasional patrols as far north as Repulse bay. Last year the eastern coast line of Hudson bay was visited, and a noteworthy visit paid to the Belcher islands; and a post was established at Port Burwell, on Hudson strait. This year a post has been opened at Ponds Inlet in Baffin island, the eastern coast of Hudson bay has been patrolled again, and the work from Herschel island to Kent peninsula has been very active.

PONDS INLET DETACHMENT

The course of Arctic trade and exploitation has been setting north along Baffin island. Cumberland sound, towards the southeastern end of the island, is the scene of an active traffic with the Eskimo; exploration for mineral wealth is being carried at its northern extremity, and the Hudson Bay Company in the summer of 1921 established a trading post at Ponds Inlet, adjacent to Lancaster sound. It was decided to station a detachment at the last-named place; in addition to general considerations as to the desirability of extending the administrative jurisdiction of the Dominion to these regions, now beginning to be the scene of commercial activities, there was the special reason that reports have reached us to the effect that a white man, one Robert Janes, was killed in April, 1920, by an Eskimo named Noo-Kad-Lak, the murder apparently having taken place at Cape Crawford, on Lancaster sound, some 400 miles within the Arctic circle. Mr. Janes was a resident of Newfoundland, and his father has been pressing the Government to take some action. Advantage was taken of the action of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, an experienced northern traveller, was sent in the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Baychimo*, and will be the representative of the Canadian Government in Baffin land; he will live at the Hudson's Bay Company post at Ponds Inlet.

For the purposes of administration Staff-Sergeant Joy has been invested with considerable powers. A commission has been issued to him as justice of the peace in the Northwest Territories, he has been appointed a coroner and a special customs officer, and a post office has been established at Ponds Inlet with Staff-Sergeant Joy as postmaster. As the post is situated approximately in latitude 72-40, longitude 76-30, it must be the northernmost post office in North America.

The instructions to Staff-Sergeant Joy, dated July 6, 1921, are as follows:—

"A detachment is to be established at Ponds Inlet, Baffin land, and you have been selected to take charge of it.

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"You have been appointed a justice of the peace in the Northwest Territories, in which Baffin land is situated; a coroner, a special officer of the customs, and postmaster of a post office located at Ponds Inlet.

"Your general duty is to enforce law and order in all the district tributary to Ponds Inlet, and the authority given you as a justice of the peace and coroner will enable you to deal with most cases which may arise of an infraction of the law.

"As a special officer of the customs, it will be your duty to enforce the customs laws and carry out the detailed instructions issued you by the Customs Department. As postmaster at Ponds Inlet, it will be your duty to carry on these duties in accordance with the post office regulations.

"Your special attention is directed to an alleged murder of a Mr. Janes, by an Eskimo, and you are directed to make a thorough inquiry into this murder and take such steps as are required to bring the guilty parties to justice. Should you find that there is a *prima facie* case against any person or persons, it will be your duty, if it is clearly established, to take the accused into custody and hold him pending instructions from headquarters.

"Arrangements are made for your board and lodging with the Hudson's Bay Company post at Ponds Inlet. Although you are indebted to the Hudson's Bay Company for your transportation and board and lodging, and many other necessary requirements, still you must bear in mind that you are a servant of the Government, and must deal with all trading companies exactly on an equal footing.

"I rely upon your good judgment and previous experience to carry out your important duties with credit to yourself and to the satisfaction of headquarters."

"A. BOWEN PERRY,

"Commissioner."

Staff-Sergeant Joy sailed from Montreal on July 16. The following report, dated September 1, is the first letter mailed from the new post office:—

"I have the honour to submit the following report of my trip aboard the ss. *Baychimo*, Hudson's Bay Company, from Montreal to Ponds Inlet.

"In compliance with your instructions, I left Ottawa on the afternoon of July 14, preparatory to leaving Montreal on the 16th, to establish a detachment at Ponds Inlet, Baffin island, for the purpose of investigating cases pending in that district.

"According to arrangements the boat left Montreal at 9 a.m. on Saturday, July 16. The passengers aboard were Mr. G. Herodier, manager for the Ponds Inlet trading post, Hudson's Bay Company, two Anglican missionaries, Messrs. Atkinson and Lackey, *en route* to Lake Harbour, Hudson strait, and myself. At 11 o'clock that night we passed through Quebec city, where we dropped the pilot from Montreal and picked up another for Father Point, arriving at the latter place at 4 p.m. Sunday.

"On the 18th we sighted Anticosti island at 10 a.m. Soon after this the fog became very thick and continued so for long intervals all day, with a strong cold breeze.

"It rained heavily all day Tuesday, and on Wednesday we reached the strait of Belle Isle at 10.30 a.m. The fog remained thick all this day.

"A message from the ss. *Nascopie* reported ice on the Labrador coast and in the entrance to Hudson strait the heaviest in ten years.

"On Thursday we travelled through ice, but not closely packed, most of the day, at the same time taking a course straight out to sea to avoid it.

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"The two following days we were travelling in open water again, but numerous large icebergs were always in sight. The boat stopped running for a while on Sunday morning owing to dense fog, and continued at quarter speed between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., when it stopped for the balance of the day. At noon the boat narrowly missed striking a large iceberg in thick fog. We remained at a standstill until 11 a.m. on Monday, when we continued at full speed until 1 p.m. At this time we ran into large fields of slush ice, through which we travelled at slow speed until 9 p.m., when the boat stopped for the night, still in the ice.

"On Tuesday morning we started again at slow speed at daybreak, the ice being very thick and the atmosphere foggy until 11 a.m., and from then on the leads became larger and better progress was made. At 4 p.m. we sighted cape Chidley and the Button islands, and passed the latter islands in heavy ice at 8.30 p.m., arriving in Port Burwell harbour at 4 a.m. on Wednesday, the 27th.

"Wednesday and Thursday were occupied in discharging cargo for Port Burwell and other points in Ungava bay, and at 7 p.m. on the latter day the boat left for Lake Harbour, the first port on the north side of Hudson strait, while I remained at Port Burwell to await her return.

"On our arrival at Port Burwell, the harbour was almost full of ice, but three days later it cleared, as did the ice on the coast, and never returned, which, it is said, is almost a month earlier than the previous year, although the spring break-up this year was nearly a month later.

"The *ss. Baychimo* returned to Port Burwell from the tour of the strait during the afternoon of August 22, at least ten days earlier than was expected, reporting comparatively little ice and an excellent trip.

"The boat left Port Burwell for Ponds Inlet at 4 a.m., August 24, and arrived at the latter place on the morning of the 29th, without seeing any ice other than an occasional large berg at a distance, and without sighting land until within a quarter mile of cape Graham Moore, Bylot island. Some hours previous to this, however, the speed had been cut down, on account of a heavy snowstorm, so that the boat was only holding position against the strong north wind. When the storm abated sufficiently to see the coast line, we proceeded to Button point, where we saw three shacks, the property of the Arctic Gold Mining and Exploration Syndicate. A motor-boat was sent ashore here, but could not land owing to heavy sea. There was no sign of life, however, although there were indications of a boat having been there a few days previous. We then continued to Albert Harbour, where we also saw fresh signs of human life, and anchored for the night.

"The following morning a motor-boat was sent out, and returned within a few hours with sixteen Eskimo and Mr. W. Caron, from the Arctic Gold Mining and Exploration Syndicate's trading store, a few miles to the west on Baffin island.

"A brief search was then made for a suitable location for the Hudson's Bay Company trading store, and a site about half a mile to the east of Salmon river was finally decided upon.

"The Arctic Gold Mining and Exploration Syndicate is the only other firm represented in the country north of Cumberland gulf. Their schooner, the *Albert*, had already been here and left for Cumberland gulf six days previous to our arrival.

"Before leaving Montreal I learned through a publication in an English newspaper that three heavily laden schooners, representing that many companies, had left Scotland during the early part of July to trade among the

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Eskimo, and since arriving in the north I have been informed that these companies are all represented by trading posts in Cumberland gulf, on the east coast of Baffin island. The Hudson's Bay Company are also establishing a post in that vicinity on the return of the ss. *Baychimo*.

"Polar bears seem quite numerous this year around the eastern part of Hudson strait. The *Baychimo* staff report having killed five on the western part of her trip through the straits. The *Nascopie* staff killed three over the same route a few days previous, and five were killed around Port Burwell during the early part of August.

"On the run between Port Burwell and Ponds Inlet during the first four and a half days, the weather was unusually mild for this part of the country and the sea calm. Our average daily run during this period was nearly two hundred miles, which is almost top speed for the boat."

PORT BURWELL DETACHMENT

The establishment of this detachment was briefly noticed in my last report. The non-commissioned officer in charge, Sergeant J. E. F. Wight, was appointed a special customs officer, and his duties during the year have included the collection of customs, the enforcement of the observance of such laws as the Migratory Birds Act, and an oversight over the Eskimo; there has been a gratifying absence of crime among these people. During the year Sergeant Wight and the constable who comprised the detachment boarded with the Moravian Mission there; in future a small building originally erected by the customs authorities will be used, with some additions. The work of the detachment was hampered by an unfortunate accident in November, when Constable K. C. Butler's feet were badly frozen in a storm in which Fred Lyall, an employee of the mission, lost his life; Constable Butler's illness and the need of nursing him prevented the making of as many patrols as it is hoped will be possible in the future.

Sergeant Wight's report of his arrival at Port Burwell is dated September 25, 1920. After describing the arrangements for the accommodation of the detachment, he says:—

"About 150 Eskimo live here at irregular intervals and live chiefly by fishing and sealing around the outlying coast.

"There are only two buildings of any consequence here, one occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company fur trader and one by the Moravian Mission, which is managed by Mr. Lenz, who has his family with him, and in connection with the mission runs a small trade store.

"The only communication here is by the Hudson bay steamers *Nascopie* and the mission ship *Harmony*. The nearest telegraphic communication is from Nain, Labrador; it is a wireless station, and is closed during the winter months."

Under date of December 31, 1920, Sergeant Wight rendered a report, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"*Fish and Game.*—Cod is the only deep-water fish caught around the coast and only during the last two weeks of September are they plentiful. Seals are not abundant but each Eskimo family usually procures enough in the early winter months to supply them with food and clothing until the spring fishing begins. There is practically no game on the land but eider ducks are quite numerous around the coast on which there is a continuous close season in regard to hunting them. The inland streams and lakes abound with trout. The deer grounds are about ninety miles south from here but none have been killed this year.

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Fur.—This is not a good fur-catchling district on account of it being so rocky and barren and open on all sides to the storms off Ungava bay, Hudson strait and the Atlantic ocean. About four hundred white foxes have been trapped this season to date, but the natives say this has been an exceptionally prosperous year. About eight hundred seals have been taken during the months of October and November. The blubber of the seal is one of the chief products of trade at the traders as it is pounded and melted into oil in the warm months of the summer.

Traders.—The only traders at Port Burwell and district are the Moravian Mission at Port Burwell, the Hudson's Bay Company at Port Burwell and Fort Chimo, and the Reveillon Frères at Fort Chimo.

“Fort Chimo is south of Ungava bay, about two hundred miles south of this post. All of the firms pay a good price to the natives for their skins and blubber. No trading ships are wintering inside of the Hudson straits.

Natives.—The natives of the country are all Eskimo, about one hundred and fifty in number, sparsely scattered around the coast, each family with its own recognized sealing grounds. While the natives are stopping around the trading post the children are taught to read and write in the Eskimo syllabic characters by the Moravian missionary. There is little destitution amongst them and then only with the old people; any necessary relief is attended to by the Moravian Mission.

“Only one death has occurred among the Eskimo since the opening of this detachment, that of an old woman, from tuberculosis.

“The health of the natives in general is good, with the exception of a venereal disease which seems prevalent amongst them and is hereditary in most of the cases. Their chief source of subsistence is the flesh of the seal and white whale.

Migratory Birds.—During the month of October and first two weeks of November I visited around the coast where the natives live and acquainted them with the Migratory Birds Act on account of the numerous large flocks of eider ducks gathering for their migration south. The people are busy sealing at this time of the year and never hunted the birds much, very few of them even owning a shotgun. I understand from them that the principal breeding places for the birds is on some islands south of this place on the Labrador coast and the natives camp at the resting places robbing the nests for food supply without any restriction from Labrador authorities. I usually made these patrols in company of Moravian Mission and Hudson's Bay Company employees, who visited with motor-boat all the natives around the coast shortly before the freeze up.”

Under date of July 31, 1921, Sergeant Wight made a further report, which in part is as follows:—

“The only game birds that have appeared during the winter and spring were ptarmigan during the last week of April. These birds cross from Baffin land during the winter, and go to the southern part of the country, but do not stop around here on the journey. On their return in the spring to the breeding places in the north, they alight about six miles from Port Burwell to the south for food and rest before starting across the Hudson strait. This migration takes about ten days to pass over, and is quite a large one. I made several trips to the point at this time to watch the extent of the migration, but found it impossible to make any estimation as to numbers that passed by. No serious inroads are made on these birds by the natives as they do not use shotguns, but a small single chamber 22 calibre rifle.

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"Eider ducks have been around in very small numbers during the spring, as they do not nest on the west side of cape Chidley, but gather on the islands around the northern part of Labrador. There is a closed season on these birds and is strictly adhered to by the residents of the post, also by the native Eskimo, as there are sufficient of other meats to satisfy his requirements. With the exception of the duck and ptarmigan, no other game birds are seen in the country unless it be an occasional loon.

"The condition of the natives has been fairly good during the winter. Their November catches of seal meat lasted until about April 15. About that date most of them departed for the open water on the Atlantic side to different seal and fish places. Ice conditions being contrary and high winds prevailing, they had difficulty in procuring sufficient of either seal or fish, and had to return to the post a few times for food to carry on with. Four families arrived at the post the latter part of June almost destitute, and the ice being packed close to land, they were not able to procure seals to feed themselves, and in a week's time their condition looked serious. The Hudson's Bay Company store was unable to supply them as they were in food difficulties themselves, so I thought the best thing to do was to get some flour from the Customs to use. I issued one hundred pounds to each family, four hundred pounds in all. The flour is of poor quality, as it has been around Port Burwell, I understand, since 1912. Since the time I issued the flour to the natives, the Hudson's Bay Company has returned the four hundred pounds from their own supply received by the ss. *Nascopie*. On July 25 these families departed for cape Chidley, where there seemed to be open water for sealing, so I expect no more food difficulties this season.

"Fourteen Eskimo children have attended the Moravian Mission school from December to Easter time, while the families lived around the post.

"No deaths have occurred since the previous reports were forwarded, December 31, 1920.

"*General remarks.*—The winter has been a dreary one, subject to continual northerly winds and violent snowstorms.

"I was unable to make any lengthy patrols through the country during the winter, on account of Constable Butler being laid up and needing constant attention.

"From December 1 to March 1 the temperature ranged between ten below zero centigrade and twenty-five below; from that point it raised to zero on May 1, and from May 1 to July 31 it varied between zero and ten above.

"The Hudson's Bay Company have done considerable building during the spring months, having built an addition on the dwelling-house, erected a large storehouse and oilhouse, also a dwelling for hired man.

"The Moravian Mission have also dismantled one building and built a large dwelling-house for hired man.

"The moving of the coast ice has been late this year west of cape Chidley and has prevented the natives from making as large a catch of seal as in previous years. The final dispersal of ice to enable them to move their boats through did not take place until July 25. During the latter part of the month all the native Eskimo were well supplied with food and the indications are good for its continuation.

"Two swallows appeared here this spring and remained for a week, then disappeared. This is the first time to the knowledge of the natives or the mission people that these birds have come this far north on the Labrador."

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Mention has been made of the tragic issue of a patrol in November, 1920. As this incident affords a vivid example of the risks of travel in these inhospitable regions, our reports upon it may be quoted.

Constable Butler's report, dated November 17, 1920, is as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that, acting on instructions of Sergeant Wight, J.E.F., on November 13, 1920, in company with Abraham Ford, and his half-brother, Freddie Lyall, both employed by the Moravian Mission, I proceeded to visit natives at cape Chidley; and to inquire as to any interference with the birds in closed season, under the Migratory Birds Act, with which they were made acquainted at the opening of the detachment at this post.

"The eider ducks chiefly at this time of the year are around the coast in great flocks. The day was fine, and we left the post at 10.25 a.m. per motor-boat, the mission men going to transact business for the mission.

"We arrived at cape Chidley at 11.50 a.m., and I found the natives in good condition, and well supplied with food in the line of seal and white whale, and not interfering with the birds in any way.

"After the mission men had transacted their business, we left at 12.25 p.m., two Eskimos accompanying us back to the post. We had travelled half an hour when the wind sprang up; the seas splashing into the boat drowned out the spark plug and put the engine out of commission. We managed to row to a small bay for shelter, and made the boat secure on the beach.

"Freddie Lyall decided to walk to a point of land about five miles distant, and three-quarters of a mile from the post, but across a bay; and fire shots to attract the attention of the settlement, who in such a case would come over in a boat, and pick us up, and afterwards to bring food to Abraham Ford and the two Eskimos; and I decided to accompany him. As we had got wet in the boat, before proceeding we decided to wring the water out of our clothes, which we did. As it is a barren country, it was impossible for us to find any fuel to start a fire with.

"We started off, but had only got a short distance when it commenced to storm. We came to a bay running about two and a half miles inward, and it was necessary for us to walk around it. When we got around it the travelling got worse, as we had to face the storm, and a considerable part of the time we were travelling in snow waist deep. We arrived at the point of land where Freddie expected to attract the attention of the people at 5.35 p.m.; by this time it was very dark. This point of land is only about three-quarters of a mile from the settlement, but is divided by a bay running in about five miles. To walk to the end of the bay would no doubt be farther.

"We fired thirty shots, and receiving no answer, we decided to attempt to walk around. By this time it was blowing a regular blizzard, and after waiting fifteen minutes, at ten minutes to six we started to walk. As we went on the travelling got very bad, and it was pitch dark and the snow often gave way.

"At about 8 o'clock p.m. I decided to crawl into a snowbank for shelter, as at that time we had been travelling nearly seven hours, the greatest part of the time through snow waist deep; and as we expected to be back at 2 p.m. and have dinner, we had taken no food with us, and we were exhausted. Furthermore, this country is barren and is all rocky hills and it is unsafe to attempt to work your way over them in the dark, and in such a storm.

"We stumbled across a snowbank that was sheltered by a cliff, and I dug in at this point, on account of the condition I was in, and as it afforded fairly good shelter, I considered it the only safe thing to do.

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"Freddie Lyall objected to taking shelter, and insisted on pushing on, as he was anxious to get to the post, thinking that he was much nearer than he really was. He stated that he ought to reach there about 10 p.m. and said he would send a boat out for me as soon as possible.

"We separated, he proceeded on, and I started to make myself as comfortable as possible. My mitts and socks were wet, and during the night I managed to keep my hands from freezing, but owing to my cramped position I was unable to give my feet the proper attention and before daylight they were badly frozen. After daylight came, as I was near water I kept a lookout for the boat; the storm had ceased and the day was clear and cold. At about 11.30 a.m., as no person had appeared, I decided to attempt to go around the bay, but on account of my feet being frozen I was unable to walk.

"I managed to go about one hundred yards over a hill, but found I could go no further and I was unable to get back to where I spent the night. I had commenced digging another shelter in a snow bank, when I heard a motor-boat approaching. The occupants turned out to be the Hudson's Bay Company's interpreter and two natives who had been sent out in the morning to see if we had spent the previous night at Cape Chidley. They came ashore and assisted me into the boat and returned to the detachment, where my feet were attended to by Mr. and Mrs. Lenz of the Moravian Mission, while Sergeant Wight prepared to accompany the search party for Freddie Lyall. Distance from Port Burwell to Cape Chidley, eight miles. Total distance travelled on patrol about twenty miles."

In forwarding this report Sergeant Wight after describing the nature of the patrol, as mentioned in Constable Butler's report, says:—

"We thought at the post that the party would spend the night at the Cape with the natives and return next day; it was quite impossible to take a boat out to make sure if they had started on their return trip or not. Next morning, the 14th, the storm had calmed somewhat and I sent a party consisting of John Lyall, father to Fred, and Sam Voisey, Hudson's Bay Company interpreter, with three Eskimos to take food to the party if it was needed. John Lyall was landed at a place near the cape with one Eskimo, while Sam Voisey and the rest took the motor-boat around a bay that runs inland about six or seven miles. On the way in, they picked up Constable Butler, who had started to walk back with Fred Lyall to the post the night previous but became exhausted and spent the night in a snowbank, with the result that his feet were badly frozen to the ankles. He was brought to the detachment at once and attended to by the Moravian missionary, Mr. Lenz and his wife, while I got a party together to search for Fred Lyall, who had not arrived, although he separated from Constable Butler the evening previous.

"It was quite stormy during the afternoon and we searched until dark, but could find traces nowhere which might lead us in the direction he might have been. The following week was one continual blizzard, but we had a search party out four days of it, without success, until Saturday the 20th. The day was fine and in the afternoon we found the body frozen stiff in a sitting position on a rock where he had stopped to rest. He evidently went to sleep and perished without waking from it. The body was about two miles nearer the post from the place where Constable Butler was picked up. On account of the difficulties arising through the storms and frost, we were not able to bury the body until December 10.

"Constable Butler's feet were in bad condition for some time, but at present, December 31, they are fairly good and he is able to walk around a little. It is possible he might have to lose to the first joint of his big toe on the right foot; but all other parts are quite all right."

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Other patrols were more successful. Under date of August 31, 1921, Sergeant Wight forwarded reports of two expeditions, one on August 17, 1921, to the Button islands, in Hudson strait, and one on August 20, 1921 to Ikubliayok or Calm Bay. The first of these is as follows:—

"On the 17th inst., accompanied by Staff-Sergeant Joy, Mr. Snow, Hudson's Bay Company post manager, and three natives as guides and interpreter, I left Port Burwell at 7.45 a.m. on a patrol to the Button islands, which lie north of Cape Chidley. We arrived at one of the western islands about 10 o'clock and landed to make fire for a meal, but no water could be found, so we started for a larger island farther north. Tides were running strong and forming strong eddies around the island which interfered greatly with the movements of the motor-boat, but we reached what seemed a suitable place for lunch. We landed at 11.30 a.m. and began hunting for water, but our search was interrupted by the appearance of a polar bear on our front. We gave chase and had him safely killed in half an hour.

"We had lunch, took the bear carcass in the boat and started at 1 p.m. for the two most northerly islands, which seemed quite large.

"Gulls were numerous, ducks scarce and seals seemed to be plentiful along our course.

"Large sticks of timber which were placed on the peaks of some of the highest islands by the Dominion Government ship *Minto* were still in position, but one that was placed on the second most northerly Button was not to be seen. The guide we had with us was with the *Minto* on her trip around the islands.

"We steered for the island above mentioned and as we were approaching the shore we discovered another bear in our path, sound asleep on the face of the rock. One of the party fired at him when we got close, but missed so he got up and ran away, I fired at him and he dropped dead almost immediately. We loaded him on board the boat and started for the North Button island, on which is stationed the Dominion Government gas light.

"This gas container is at present out of commission on account of it not being recharged after the original supply burned out. I wished to examine it before darkness set in, but the cliffs were so steep and the sea wash so strong that we were unable to make a landing, so we decided to return to the island close by and return on the following morning. At this time it was five o'clock in the evening so we searched for a sheltered bay to anchor in for the night and was making a landing when a polar bear began coming down the hill towards us, so we all got after him but he turned and ran away with everyone in full chase. I was dressed in skins and could not follow fast so I returned to the boat and made things ready for camp.

"The rest of the party returned about seven o'clock, Staff-Sergeant Joy having killed the bear on the far side of the island and all hands settled for the night's camp.

"Next morning we left camp at 4.30 a.m and went around the island for the bear-skin, then started for the gas light container on the North Button, but could not make a landing, so we went around the island beneath the cliff on which the container is placed. From the boat it seemed intact and in fair condition. We started on our return trip about 9 a.m.

"Seals were around in large numbers and Mr. Snow, Hudson Bay Company, killed a large one and took it on board. We took our course for the most southerly island, from which Cape Chidley is directly south about six miles, and reached it about 1 p.m. We made fire and got lunch ready while Sergeant Joy and Mr. Snow went after a large polar bear that was close by, but he got into the water and with the assistance of the strong current was soon out of reach.

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"We broke camp at 2.30 p.m. and circled around a few of the islands until 4 p.m., when we steered for Cape Chidley and from there to Port Burwell, where we arrived at 6.30 p.m. Distance travelled by motor-boat about 140 miles.

"The Button islands are a group of about forty in number running due north from Cape Chidley towards Baffin island, the largest of them being the North Button, which is about seven miles long and a mile and a half in width. All the islands are a few hundred feet in height and are composed of rock in mass form, partly bare and partly covered with moss in places where the moisture settles. Between the islands are very strong tide currents and large eddies formed by the same, and in going through them with motor-boat one uses a great deal more of gas oils than under ordinary conditions. A boat other than one driven by a good motor would be dangerous to use around that part of the country on account of being carried away by the outward current into the Atlantic.

"What game is there seems to be plentiful, it likely being a good stepping-off place for the polar bear from the ice floes during the spring months. Seal are numerous and of a very large size. Gulls are there in countless numbers, and traces of fox and ptarmigan are seen on the islands. The water channels are quite deep, there being no bottom at sixty fathoms at any place we sounded. Some driftwood is thrown into the smaller shallow bays but not in any large quantity. No natives stay around the Buttons, and this is the only time the islands have been visited for two years."

The report of the patrol to Calm Bay is as follows:—

"On the 20th inst., accompanied by Abram Ford with Moravian Mission boat, I left Port Burwell at noon on a patrol towards the south to look over the headwaters of a small bay entering from the Labrador, but lies in a westerly direction. The natives call it Ikubliayok or Calm bay on account of it being well sheltered from the winds by the high hills which surround it. We passed through the McLelan strait eastward, rounded a headland on the south side of the straits and entered the bay, taking our direction westwards.

"We travelled about twenty miles, then had to stop for some time to wait for the tide to rise over a small waterfall about three feet high, to enable us to get the motor-boat through into a salt water lake which at high tide forms the west end of the bay.

"This lake is about five miles long and at its west side three large streams run into it, fed by the drainage from the hills. We arrived at our destination at 8 p.m. and anchored. On landing to make camp we discovered two Eskimo families camped on the beach. They had been employed for a few days fishing trout, and had twenty barrels salted down.

"As it was then quite dark we made camp. Next day being Sunday and raining heavy, I did not move about much, but on Monday I visited the natives where they were gathering trout. They fish with nets set out in the lake and each woman attending the nets kept a man on shore busy splitting the fish brought in.

"The nets are of a five-inch mesh, and only catch the larger fish, and all are of a uniform size. Ford and myself took a small flat-boat and went up one of the streams which terminated at a small lake of fresh water about a mile and a half from the bay, where we made camp. All the way along the stream was filled with trout on their way up to the lake. The water ranged from eight inches to three feet deep.

"At a shallow place are still the remains of Eskimo fish traps made from stones which were used previous to their obtaining nets, although the traps could

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still be made serviceable. These traps do not interfere with the trout going up stream, but one can drive the fish among the rocks along the sides.

"On my way down from the lake we pulled the flat-boat on a rock and caught two barrels of large trout in less than two hours with our hands among the rocks. We arrived back at camp at 11.30 a.m., had lunch, took our camp equipment on board the motor-boat, and started for Port Burwell. The Eskimo raised a hue and cry to be taken to the post, but we decided to leave them, as there were plenty of food to be got where their camp was set, rather than take them to Burwell, where not very much is to be got at this time of year.

"I promised to return and bring them away before the winter freeze up as they have no dogs with them to haul away their equipment. We left the fish place at 12.30 noon and arrived at Port Burwell at 7.30 p.m.; total distance, about ninety miles return.

"The country around Calm bay seems to be of a better formation than Port Burwell and cape Chidley, there being a great many places where there are large tracts of soil, some of them being half a mile long. The outside part of the bay towards the Atlantic is on the Labrador side, but the western end as shown on the maps seems to be around the boundary line between Labrador and Ungava. Game did not seem plentiful and I observed only a few seal and eider duck, the eider duck being still out at their breeding places on the small islands along the Atlantic coast."

A report dated November 18, 1921, describes a patrol made late in the season to Amadjuak and Lake Harbour, on the southern coast of Baffin island. This expedition brought the force into touch with the attempt made to acclimatize the reindeer in the Canadian Arctic. Sergeant Wight's report is as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that on the 26th of October I boarded the ss. *Nascopie* on patrol to Amadjuak, Baffin island, chiefly to attend to the customs work on the ship, as she was loaded with reindeer and supplies from Norway which were to be unloaded at Amadjuak for herding purposes.

"We left Port Burwell at 10 a.m. of the 27th and spent the following night in Hudson strait; next morning we arrived at Big island, on the south coast of Baffin island, where the ship was to pick up two Eskimo to act as pilots to Amadjuak. We left Big island at noon of the 28th with the Eskimo pilots and steamed slowly through the following night until noon of the 29th, when the weather got so stormy that the captain of the ship (C. H. Mead) decided to look for anchorage, which was found about 1 p.m.

"Next morning being still stormy, the ship was unable to start, so we lay at anchor until 9 a.m. of the 31st. Just as the ship was getting under way a boat-load of Eskimo came on board from the shore and said we were close to the Amadjuak post, but an argument between the two Eskimo pilots as to the proper direction caused the anchor to be dropped once more. A party of us with the ship captain in charge took a motor-boat and went to the post, which was about twenty miles away, for the trader to direct the ship's course around the numerous islands which lay along the coast.

"We returned to the ship about 10 p.m.

"On the morning of the 1st of November the anchor was hoisted at 9.30 a.m. and we proceeded to Amadjuak, where we arrived at noon.

"The afternoon was spent looking for a suitable place to unload the reindeer outfit, and decided on the west side of the bay.

"Unloading began on the morning of the 7th, when it was found that a strong wind through the night had blown all the boats from their moorings, and were stuck in the ice close to shore.

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"The crew spent all day getting the boats to the ship and unloading began again on the 8th and the last of the cargo was landed on the evening of the 9th, reindeer party consisting of Captain J. Mikkeltorg in charge with a Mr. Johnson as chief herder of the deer, and his wife, child and sister-in-law housed in a building belonging to the Church of England mission temporarily repaired, and the Lapp families, totalling eleven in all, living in their native tents; 550 reindeer were landed in fair condition but with a little care and cleanliness nearly all could have been landed in good condition, but the Lapps are a lazy, useless bunch on board ship for attending to the animals; 79 animals died on the voyage from Norway, but the trip happened to be a stormy one.

"On the morning of the 10th the ship was put under way, leaving Amadjuak at noon, and steamed for Lake Harbour, where the reserve bunker coal of the Hudson's Bay Company steamers for use in the north was to be landed. We arrived at Lake Harbour post at noon of the 11th and began unloading the coal next morning and completed the work a.m. of 14th; 200 tons of bunker coal was unloaded. The ship left the harbour at 10.30 a.m. of the 15th and arrived in Port Burwell at 10 a.m. of the 16th.

"The post of Amadjuak is situated at the extreme end of Amadjuak bay, on the north side of the bay, which is on the south west coast of Baffin island. The natives are all Eskimo, are well clothed, and keep themselves well supplied with food. Deer and seal are the chief food supply. There are about 150 Eskimo living around that part of the country, and are good hunters and trappers; the Hudson's Bay Company have established a trading post there during the past summer, which consists of a very good house of three rooms on the ground floor and lined beaver board, also a large building used as a store and warehouse.

"The country round about is hilly and barren, with a chain of fresh-water lakes running towards the north-east; it is on the grounds about these lakes that it is intended to herd the Hudson's Bay Company reindeer for this coming winter, driving them inland about 150 miles.

"While at Amadjuak I received information from the post manager that Professor McMillan, American scientist, was camped for the winter about eighty miles north of Cape Dorset, on West Baffin island; he did not report for customs at Port Burwell on his way through Hudson strait.

"The post of Lake Harbour is situated on the south coast of Baffin island and is the largest one on the island, over 300 Eskimo living and trading at that post. The only trading concern there is the Hudson's Bay Company and their post consists of a large building house with eight rooms on the ground floor and beaver board over all, two dwelling-houses for servants, trading store and two large warehouses. In connection with the post is also a two-masted auxiliary schooner and a large gasoline launch.

"The natives are all Eskimo and are a hard-working crowd; all seem to be well supplied with food and clothing. There are five white men at this place, three Hudson's Bay Company employees and two Church of England missionaries who settled there during the past summer.

"While on Baffin island I distributed copies of the Northwest Territories Game Act and the Migratory Birds Act at Amadjuak and Lake Harbour, with copies to be forwarded to the posts at Cape Dortes and Frobisher Bay."

As the Port Burwell region is increasing in importance, Sergeant Wight's report on general conditions may be reproduced. It is dated July 31, 1921:—

"I have the honour to forward report on general conditions of the country in which Port Burwell detachment is situated. Port Burwell is situated on

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the west side of an island at the east end of Hudson strait, the northern part of which is called cape Chidley. This island is about twenty miles east and west and about fifteen miles north and south, and separated from the mainland of the province of Quebec by the McLellan strait, which varies from about a quarter mile to one-half mile wide. The depth of water in the strait is sufficient for ships to pass through, but the change and strength of the tides make it rather dangerous as a passageway, so the route proper to Burwell and points in Ungava and Hudson bay is around cape Chidley, Burwell being about ten miles south of the cape on the west side. The tides around the coast are very noticeable; the time between high and low tide is 5 hours 45 minutes and distance perpendicular between high and low tide is on the average twenty-one and one-half feet, and runs about 8 miles an hour. At some places on the eastern part of Ungava bay boats anchor at night in seven and a half fathoms of water and are lying on dry land in a few hours. It is not safe for small craft to anchor in less than eleven fathoms of water.

"The ice does not form on the bays until about the middle of December and by being reinforced by pack-ice from outside it attains a thickness from twenty to thirty feet. Travelling by sled is usually done from January 15 up to July 1, and by foot on the broken pack-ice much later. The harbours and bays are void of any kind of fish except white whale, which appear all the year round in large herds, but are not captured in any numbers. Cod arrives about the middle part of August, but in no quantities until the 1st of September, and disappears about the latter part of the same month. The country inland is one mass of sandstone hills, and for general cross-country travelling is quite impossible for sled in winter, and very difficult on foot in summer. The mode of transportation about the country in summer is by sail and motor-boat, and in winter by sled around the coast ice. There are practically no rivers and few streams of any size on the west side of cape Chidley, until one gets 100 miles south to Georges river, but some good trouting streams are used by the native Eskimo on the Atlantic side. No trees or shrubs of any kind grow in any part of the country. Coal and seal oil is the usual fuel for winter, but firewood for kindling purposes is procured from Nain on the Labrador and Fort Chimo in Ungava bay. There are no game birds of any kind or game animals on the land, very likely on account of it being so rocky and barren of vegetation, except a very poor kind of moss, which covers the country where enough soil is gathered to permit it to grow. The only animal life which the land seems to produce and sustain is a race of mice, which when numerous induce the white foxes to come around and stay for a part of the winter. When mice are scarce winter trapping is a complete failure. During the fall of 1920 the country was covered with signs of mice, with the result that about 900 white foxes were trapped by natives, the best results that have been attained at this post, about 300 being the average catch for other years. The bays around the coast produce seals in numbers varying with ice conditions. If the ice packs towards the land, the seals leave for open water, and when it leaves the bays clear or partly so they return again and are captured in numbers by the native Eskimo to amply supply him and family with food and clothing, and the blubber to be sold for necessary articles at the trading post. The polar bear appears at all seasons of the year, but seldom in numbers of more than two or three at one time; only six were killed in the country during the past winter.

"There do not appear to be any signs of mineral in the country, except mica in small quantities, poor grade and of no commercial value. The Hudson's Bay Company made a tour of prospecting round Ungava bay in 1920 under a Mr. Maltby, but they are not continuing the operations this year.

"The climate is anything but agreeable, the winter being long and dreary, with storms prevalent from the Arctic and North Atlantic, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May; the remainder of the year being rainy or fogged from the ice floes. A sunny day is a rarity and more often than not is of short duration. The last snow storm of the spring of the present year was on July 4.

"It is possible for steamships of about 1,500 tons register or over to make the passage of Hudson strait into and around Hudson Bay after July 15, as the ice is well broken and the largest part of it lies along the Atlantic coast about that date. Shipping of lighter tonnage can make the passage after August 1, open water at that time being about fifteen miles from shore. It would be impossible for sailing vessels to pass through the Hudson strait before the 10th or 15th of August, but for passing outward it would be safe up to about the first part of December, in an average year.

"Conditions of life are varied according to the different seasons of the year, and the different changes that take place during those seasons. When one has to do work outside successfully, or travel about the country, he must be able at all times to arrange his system of living, clothing and travelling to suit the country and the climate, and the changes in these are so sudden at times that when one is caught unprepared for them the result is usually fatal during fall and winter. It is not possible to form any fixed rule for outside work around the country other than to keep in good condition and be able to meet any emergency that might arise. This past winter there was one fatality at Port Burwell by death in snowstorm, and one case of being severely frozen. I understand from Eskimo that live about Ungava bay and trade here that two Eskimo perished in a snowstorm in early winter of 1920 at southern part of Ungava bay by going through bad ice near Chimo river; one perished in the water and the other as he reached the dwelling of some other natives.

"Sealskin parkas with closed front over duffle parka is the winter clothing for the upper part of the body and sealskin pants and boots with duffle inside for the lower part of the body.

"The white population here, which consists of the Moravian missionary, his wife and three children, with their hired man; Hudson's Bay Company's trader, his interpreter and family, are comfortably housed and supplied with coal and fuel.

"In connection with the Moravian Mission is a trade store, from which they dispose their goods to the natives at slightly over cost-landed prices, and I am informed by the missionary in charge here that to his knowledge the store has not paid expenses in any one year. One particular advantage the Eskimo derives from it is that they receive higher prices for their fur than can be gotten from the other trading posts in or around Ungava and the Hudson's Bay Company post here has to pay the same price, but cannot sell their goods at such a reasonable figure as the mission. The mission store is supplied from England and Newfoundland firms, and in future will be compelled to pay customs regularly, which will force them to revise their selling prices, and which will naturally affect the native Eskimo, and place the Hudson's Bay Company's store on a more equal basis for trading with the people. From my observation of the business at the mission store during the past year, it is not run for the purpose of profit alone, but only to enable the natives to procure the articles they require without being exploited. Competition for the native trade is keen, but in every way carried on fairly and with no animosity between the different storekeepers.

"The Hudson's Bay Company property consists of dwelling-house, trade store, seal oil house, and large store-house situated about a mile from the post. The Moravian Mission consists of large building, church and dwelling com-

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bined, trade store, dwelling-house for hired men, two storehouses, and one workshop and seal oil house. The native settlement around the post consists of twelve habitations, built chiefly of stone and mud with wooden roofs.

"It is with great difficulty that sufficient space can be found around the place within reasonable distance of the water for building purposes, at the same time get protection of the rocks from the severe storms."

THE EAST COAST OF HUDSON BAY

Particulars were given in my last report of Inspector J. W. Phillips' visit to the Belcher islands, and of the appalling destitution reported by him to exist among the Eskimo living there. In the summer of 1921 Inspector Phillips was despatched upon another patrol in this region, the principal object being to visit and report upon conditions along the east coast of the Hudson bay; he was if able to call at the Belcher islands and issue to the natives certain stores to enable them to hunt and fish with greater effect. Dr. J. D. Kinsman was despatched by the Department of Indian Affairs to do medical work among the natives, and he accompanied Inspector Phillips.

The party left Haileybury on June 21, 1921, and proceeded by the Missinabi river to Moose Factory, returning by the same route and arriving at Haileybury on October 3, 1921. Accidents of navigation prevented Inspector Phillips, to his great disappointment, from visiting the Belcher islands, but he learned that the natives there had had a prosperous year. The native communities along the coast were visited and reported upon as far north as Richmond gulf, some distance north of Little Whale river. Some of Inspector Phillips' remarks may be quoted.

Concerning Moose Factory he says:—

"About 450 Cree Indians made their headquarters at this post. They trap during the winter and in the summer find employment at the saw-mills, on both companies' boats, river transportation and gardening. There is no destitution amongst these people. A good many of them are well off as Indians go, have bank accounts, gardens of their own, and provided they want to work can always obtain labour from the different companies. Only the old widows are drawing rations at this post. In fact, I found the natives here better provided for than any of the Indians I have met on my northern travels.

"From information obtained from the missionaries, traders and the chief of the tribe, I found that the moral condition of these people is no different from Indians elsewhere and, possibly, would compare favourably with many white communities of the same population."

He also recommends the establishment of a hospital at Moose Factory.

"Rupert House is situated on the east side of James bay, about three miles up the Ruperts river. Both the Reveillon and the Hudson's Bay companies have trading posts at this point, and the Church of England maintains a mission. The inhabitants of this place are locally known as 'Coasters.' They never go inland, but stay around the coast fishing in small creeks and hunting foxes. On occasional years when foxes are plentiful these people are self-supporting, but during most years, while not actually starving, are very hard up and depend on the advances they receive from the companies together with the sick and destitute rations issued by the Government.

"The question of getting these coasters to go inland where they could hunt profitably has been given a great deal of attention by the companies; even to the length of furnishing them with large outfits to enable them to stay away. This, however, was not a success. They invariably returned without fur for the reason that they did not hunt, but lazed around the post.

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"The Hudson's Bay Company have established a canoe manufacturing plant at this place, and this will give work to a number of the older men. There is also a certain amount of freighting to the inland posts, which gives work to the younger men.

"East Main is situated on the east coast of James bay. Both companies have posts here and are located on the south side of the East Main river, about one mile in from the mouth. There is a population of about 260 natives, and like at Ruperts House nearly all are coasters. These natives at times are very destitute, for the reason that they also refuse to go inland where hunting is good and the fur plentiful, but prefer to stay on the coast even though they are hard up. I understand that these people are not actually lazy, but prefer living around the trading posts even though the living is hard.

"The Hudson's Bay Company at one time maintained a farm at this place and kept as many as 80 cattle, 100 sheep and a number of hogs. At that time the company supplied all their posts in the bay with meat and butter from this source.

"The land about this place is very fertile and I believe would make an ideal spot for an experimental farm and incidentally would provide work for the natives about this post.

"Something will eventually have to be done for these natives, and I believe the above would suffice. Not only would it provide work, but teach the natives to farm and to be industrious and to take more interest in life generally. The plan in a small way at the outset would be well worth trying."

Fort George is described as having a population of 320 natives, who "appear to be the healthiest I have met." He adds: "There is no destitution, except amongst the old people. The natives are good hunters and from what I could ascertain do not require any relief." At Whale River post the population comprises 450 natives, nearly all Eskimo. It is remarked that "The natives here were hard up this summer because they came into the post after the open water and remained there all the summer, making no effort to hunt, although the coast was alive with white whales and seals." An impression that the Government would supply rations seems the cause of this behaviour.

Concerning the Belcher islands, Inspector Phillips says:—

"Mr. Mavor, the Hudson's Bay Company's manager at Whale River, informed me that the Belcher island natives were in last winter and that they had made the biggest hunt on record, although last winter was not a fox year, and attributes this to the Police party's visit to the Belchers last year. No crime was reported and the natives seemed quite happy with their lot.

"I left three bundles of old army blankets I obtained from the missionaries, also a number of traps and fish twine provided by the Department of Whale River, to be distributed to the Belcher island natives, should they visit the post this winter."

Other supplies for these people, which arrived too late to be distributed this year, are stored and will be given to them in 1922.

THE MURDER OF ALE-CUM-MICK AND ANGA-LOOK-YOU-AK

Full details were given in my last report of the murder in the autumn of 1919 by Ou-ang-wak of two Eskimo, Ale-cum-mick and Anga-look-you-ak, of the arrest of the murderer, and of the arrangements made for dealing with the case. In pursuance of these, Inspector A. E. O. Reames proceeded to Chesterfield Inlet by sea, his voyage

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being protracted by accidents of navigation, so that fifty-four days elapsed between his departure from Montreal and his arrival at Chesterfield Inlet, which did not take place until September 17, 1920. Even then misadventures continued; accidents happened to the launches used in coasting voyages, it proved to be too late in the year to build quarters, difficulty was experienced in getting dog-feed, and there was a disappointment in the matter of procuring an interpreter. As a result of this accumulation of delays, it was not until early in January, 1921, that Inspector Reames could leave Chesterfield Inlet to proceed to the scene of the murder in order to hold the inquests. He duly visited the graves of the two victims and held inquests. The evidence taken confirmed the information already received. These Eskimo all are pagans, and one witness, a lad of about 18, named Tu-an-ow-iak, when asked if he believed in a God, said that he did, but that the God he believed in was a man in the winter and a woman in the summer. It developed in the taking of evidence that the murderer had been subjected to religious (or magical) penalties by the *angekok* of his tribe. The evidence of one of the natives mentions this:—

“Anga-look-you-ak was buried the same day by Ouang-wak. Nobody helped Ouang-wak bury Anga-look-you-ak. I saw Ouang-wak bury him. Ouang-wak buried Ale-cum-mick, the brother of Anga-look-you-ak, in the same grave at the same time. The rifles of Anga-look-you-ak and Ale-cum-mick as well as the one Ouang-wak used, were buried with the bodies. The grave consisted of Ouang-wak putting the tent of Anga-look-you-ak over the bodies. The bodies were laid on the ground, and rocks were put all round the edges of the tent to keep it from blowing away. Anga-look-you-ak’s trunk was put on the top of the grave. It is the custom that, when an Eskimo kills a person, he must not handle rocks for a certain time, and he must eat only straight meat, and when he eats, he must be under some shelter from the sun. Ouang-wak was made to observe these customs, and did so while I was there. This was proof that Ouang-wak killed these two men.”

These penalties, in the hard life led by the Eskimo, would be by no means insignificant.

The arrangements for the trial of Ouang-wak were rendered nugatory by his flight and death in a blizzard. He had behaved with exceptional docility, and the only quarters available for our detachment were ill-adapted to the confinement of a prisoner; on Inspector Reames’ leaving to hold the inquest he became greatly excited and fled in the night. He was vigorously pursued, but has not since been seen. In the opinion of Inspector Reames, he undoubtedly perished in the exceptionally severe weather then prevailing.

THE ARCTIC COAST LINE

The control of that part of the Arctic coast between Alaska and Kent peninsula centres in Herschel island, experience having provided that the easiest line of access is down the Mackenzie river and along the coast; the hardships suffered by the Bathurst Inlet patrol in 1917-18 show that while it is possible to reach Coronation gulf and Bathurst inlet, the central portions of the coast line in question, from Hudson bay by way of Chesterfield inlet and Baker lake, the route is too toilsome and dangerous to be practicable. At present, Tree River, on the shore of Coronation gulf, about sixty miles east of the mouth of the Coppermine river, is our easternmost post; the establishment of another detachment further east, at some place in Kent peninsula, is urged by our officers on the spot. The problem of control resolves itself into a question of transport, and if it is decided to accede to these representations, an additional vessel or vessels must be procured.

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Conditions are changing rapidly along this coast, owing to the rapidity with which white traders are pushing along it, and the Eskimo who a very few years ago were armed with bows and arrows, and in effect still were in the Stone Age, now have an ample supply of rifles and ammunition. To some extent they are slaughtering game wantonly, being instigated thereto by the prices paid by traders for the skin, so that unless controlled, they may destroy their supplies of food and clothing. To some extent also they seem to be less peaceable in their relation with each other; I have to record several murders, one affray (in Kent peninsula) apparently having been of an atrocious nature.

TREE RIVER DETACHMENT

Special reference must be made to the Tree River post; it will be seen that Corporal Cornelius, who was in charge of this detachment during the winter of 1920-21, spent nearly the whole winter on patrol, being at the barracks for only nineteen days between December 19, 1920, and April 2, 1921. His patrols included journeys to Kent peninsula and Prince Albert sound in Victoria land, and a toilsome journey with prisoners, one of whom was refractory, to Fort Macpherson. In all, Corporal Cornelius and Constable Brockie travelled 2,464 miles. An account may be given of the principal cases which were dealt with from this post.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT KENT PENINSULA

Of these, the most recent, and the most dreadful, is the shooting of five Eskimo and the strangling of a child at Kent peninsula; the case had not been investigated when the last mail left, and I have only the preliminary report from Inspector S. T. Wood, who visited this coast in August last from Herschel island, where he is stationed. Writing from Tree River, under date of August 29, 1921, Inspector Wood says:—

“On my arrival at Baillie Island on August 18, 1921, en route to Tree River detachment, I heard from the crew of the Hudson's Bay Company's gas schooner *Fort McPherson*, which had just returned from Kent peninsula, that a shooting affray had taken place recently in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Kent peninsula, in which three men, a woman and a child were killed and one man seriously wounded. The stories of this affray as told by members of the crew do not agree in many details, as it is all hearsay. A Copper Eskimo woman now at Tree River gave me the clearest story, which is as follows:—

“The shooting took place about August 1, 1921, on the mainland, about thirty miles east of the Hudson's Bay Company's post in Walker bay, Kent peninsula. Hannak and Ikialgagina are cousins. Ikpukuwak is father of Ikialgagina. There is an Eskimo named Pugnana and the name of Hannak's wife is Pugnana also. Otto Binder, Hudson's Bay Company's trader at Tree River, had taken Ikialgagina's wife to live with him. Ikialgagina's father Ikpukuwak and his cousin, Hannak were anxious to get a wife for him. For that reason Hannak shot Anaigviak, seriously wounding him in the abdomen, and wanted Ikialgagina to take Anaigviak's wife. Hannak went back to his tent. Tatamagana, partner of Anaigviak, took his rifle, went to Hannak's house and shot Hannak dead.

“Eskimo Pugnana, a cousin of Hannak's, seeing Ikialgagina running to get his rifle, shot him dead. Ikpukuwak, father of Ikialgagina, seeing his son dead, fired a box of ammunition at Pugnana without wounding him, thereupon Pugnana shot him dead. At this time, Pugnana is also supposed to have shot and killed Hannak's wife, Pugnana. As the father, Hannak and mother,

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Pugnana, of little girl Okolitana, age four years, were now dead, the people strangled her to death as there was no one to look after her. After the shooting Pugnana, Tatamagana and Anaigviak disappeared. Pugnana's wife, who is crippled in legs and walks with aid of two sticks, accompanied them. It is supposed that they carried Anaigviak with them as he was too badly wounded to walk and in all probability is dead by now. Anaigviak's wife accompanied them. Tatamagana is not married. The whole party with pack dogs are supposed to have gone east and may take the direction of Back's river and Baker lake. Pugnana had worked all last winter for Pete Norberg, trader for Hudson's Bay Company, at Kent peninsula. He had a bad reputation among his people for stealing from caches and was therefore forced to live by himself. Pugnana is described as being about 5 feet 6 inches, weight 155, about 25 years, small mustache, no beard, smaller eyes than usual among Eskimo, his clothing is of fashion of Western Eskimo, that is artiggie covered with caliee snow shirt. No scars visible or tatteeo marks visible. Tatamagana's description is: about 5 feet 5 inches, slim build, face clean, weight about 140, no marks or scars visible, clothing after fashion of Copper Eskimo, that is long-tailed deerskin artiggie. No wife. It will be noticed that the information is not clear on some points, such as the reason why Pugnana shot Hannak's wife Pugnana; the names of persons who strangled the little girl Okolitana. In this case the need of a power schooner was made evident as nothing can now be done until first ice forms. Corporal Doak will make a patrol in this connection as soon as ice makes and at same time make a careful search for Eskimo Ou-Ang-Wak who escaped from Police on Hudson bay side. Corporal Doak has instructions to make full investigation into the shooting affair at Kent peninsula. No informations will be laid until after a careful investigation. Should any arrests be made in these and other cases pending, the prisoners will be brought to Herschel island by ship next summer, as opportunities for escape are too great at Tree River detachment. I hope to have full reports on the above case by spring. I would suggest that Fullerton detachment be instructed to keep a watch for Pugnana and Tatamagana."

MURDERS OF AGLUETUK AND AHKAK

These were two related crimes; Ahkak murdered Agluetuk some time in 1919, and in 1920 the murderer was slain in reprisal.

Our first information concerning the murder of Agluetuk was contained in a report by Staff-Sergeant S. G. Clay, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Tree River detachment, dated March 14, 1920. This was in part as follows:—

"Shortly after the establishment of the Tree River detachment, Coronation gulf, in September last, rumours were current amongst the natives that in the summer of 1919 a native named Agluetuk had been shot and killed by another native named Ahkak.

"On the various patrols made to Victoria land, Bathurst Inlet and other points in the Coronation gulf, these rumours were authenticated. Natives were questioned regarding this alleged murder, and they invariably admitted that it had taken place and that Ahkak was the man responsible for the crime.

"All the bands of Eskimo residing in the Coronation gulf have been visited during the last winter by Police patrols and endeavour made to locate Ahkak and obtain further particulars of the alleged murder.

"Natives questioned by us seemed to treat the affair in a very light manner, and they all agreed that the friends and relatives of the murdered man would avenge his death, if it had not been already accomplished.

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"At Bathurst Inlet we learned that Ahkak shortly after committing this offence, had taken flight, and it was supposed that he was amongst either the Prince Albert Sound natives or to north of them around Minto Inlet on the west coast of Victoria land.

"We know that this man (Ahkak) is not on the mainland or at any point in the Coronation gulf, as nearly all this territory has been patrolled by us this last winter, and a lookout kept for him.

"It is more than likely that ere this the relatives of Ahkak have disposed of Agluetuk as it is an old tribal custom for murder to be avenged, even years after the event has taken place, but the whole facts can only be ascertained by a Police patrol going into the territory into which the fugitive has fled."

Later, Staff-Sergeant Clay continues, Harold Noice, formerly a member of the Canadian Arctic expedition, who had been living for some months in Victoria land, gave some information which he had gleaned from the natives. According to this account, Ahkak and Agluetuk were partners, and both were husbands of a woman named Nutingnik. They met a band which included a man named Olepsekak, who (according to their story), taking a fancy to Nutingnik, persuaded Ahkak to murder Agluetuk, offering as a bribe his gun and ammunition. Ahkak had already had a misunderstanding with his partner, and consented.

"A few days later whilst Agluetuk was sitting in front of his deerskin tent, implement making, Olepsekak loaded the gun and handed it to Ahkak, who stole up behind Agluetuk and shot him in the back; death resulted immediately after the shooting."

The statement continued:—

"After the murder Ahkak met a party of natives from Coronation gulf and wished to trade with them. They having heard of the murder refused to trade or have anything to do with him. Ahkak immediately took to flight as he had reason to believe that the natives would kill him."

The statement implicating Olepsekak must be distinguished from Staff-Sergeant Clay's own report; it represents a version of the tale current among the Eskimo.

Corporal E. H. Cornelius, who was left in command of the detachment when Staff-Sergeant Clay came out, made a patrol to Victoria land in the winter of 1920-21, warrants having been issued for Ahkak and Olepsekak. Under date of April 1, 1921, he reported on the subject, the more important portion of his report being as follows:—

"On February 22, Constable Brockie and I made a patrol into the Kongheryumuit territory in Prince Albert sound, arriving at their village on the ice some distance northeast of cape Back on March 8.

"That same evening we started making investigations regarding the above murder. Natives were questioned and statements taken from Nutingnik, Amokuk and Ohoak, those having any knowledge of the affair. Much care was taken in keeping these people separated while being questioned so that each one would tell their own story.

"This is the story gathered from the natives:—

"During the spring of 1919, after the snow had disappeared, three families of natives, namely Ahkak and Agluetuk, Amokuk and Enotalik, left a large lake called Umingmuktok on Victoria land, situated north of Wellington bay, on the south coast, and travelled with packs and pack dogs many days to the northwest, finally making their summer camp near two lakes north of east end of Prince Albert sound.

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"For some time before the murder took place, Ahkak and Agluetuk were not on friendly terms with each other and often quarrelled; Ahkak being a very poor hunter and provider may have had something to do with this. However, the end came one day when the men returned from a day's caribou hunt. On this occasion Agluetuk and Amokuk were helping each other pack deerskins and meat home.

"After returning Agluetuk sat outside of his tent implement making and Amokuk was some distance away from him over the brow of a small slope working with his deerskins. Ahkak was also working with his deerskins not far from his tent. All the women and the remainder of the men were in their tents at this time.

"Olepsekak who was then living with Enotalik and family had, after returning from the hunt, left his 38-55 rifle standing outside and entered the tent where he remained with Enotalik's family until after the murder.

"Ahkak seeing a good opportunity to get rid of his disliked partner got Olepsekak's rifle and shot Agluetuk, death resulting very quickly afterwards.

"It is impossible to say how this shooting was done as it seems nobody witnessed the act and nobody examined the body after death.

"When the report of the rifle was heard Amokuk ran to the spot and all the natives came out of their tents and saw Agluetuk lying on the ground dying, and Ahkak standing a short distance from him with a rifle in his hand. The murder took place about the middle of the day.

"After the murder the natives asked Ahkak what he had shot him for, and Ahkak replied with the poor excuse that he thought Agluetuk was going to do something to him and Nutingnik, his wife.

"These natives do not believe that Olepsekak had anything to do with this affair and were quite surprised at me questioning them on the subject.

"Immediately after the shooting, before Agluetuk died, some of the natives overheard Ahkak say to him that he, Ahkak, had been scared enough by Agluetuk.

"These natives are under the opinion that the murder was committed through jealousy, as Agluetuk was by far the favourite of the two amongst the people.

"The body according to native custom was wrapped in deerskins and left on the land some distance from the camp.

"The statements in connection with this affair were given willingly and without any hesitation and seemed to be made quite truthfully.

"At the time our investigation took place, Ahkak was dead, having been murdered the year before, but Olepsekak was arrested on warrant on March 9 and taken away.

"On May 30 Olepsekak was delivered to Inspector Wood at Shingle Point and was taken to Herschel island, where he is now awaiting his preliminary hearing."

It will be observed that this report exculpates Olepsekak so far as this murder is concerned.

Retribution befell Ahkak, who was killed by other Eskimos in the winter of 1920. Corporal Cornelius reported on this under date of June 24, 1921, after he had brought the persons implicated to Fort Macpherson. His report is as follows:—

"During the month of March, 1921, while Constable Broekie and I were at the Kongheryumuit village, northeast of cape Back, Prince Albert sound, Victoria land, investigating the Agluetuk murder case, full inquiries were made into the murder of Ahkak, which took place during the winter of 1920.

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"Statements were taken from Nutingnik, Amokuk, Olepsekak, Kapokatchiak and Ekootuk, besides many natives being questioned on the subject.

"Much trouble was given by the other natives during this investigation. Those not being concerned in the case crowded into our snow porch and many laid on the top of our roof with their ear to the snow blocks to hear what was said, and it was impossible to drive them away.

"After sending for the head men of the tribe and talking with them for some time we were able to get rid of the crowd outside and then went on with our inquiry."

This is the story gathered:—

"Shortly after the murder of Agluetuk, which took place during the summer of 1919 northeast of Prince Albert sound, Ahkak, the murderer, who was a poor hunter and provider, persuaded Olepsekak to become his partner and share Nutingnik (Ahkak's wife) as wife between them, and Olepsekak could hunt and keep the family supplied in meat and deerskins. To this Olepsekak readily consented.

"In the fall all these people, who had been camped together during the summer, returned to the east shore of the sound to prepare for the coming winter. Here they met many more natives who had come there from other points.

"After the cold weather set in these natives moved on to the ice and made their village about the middle of Prince Edward sound.

"Shortly after becoming settled in this village, Ahkak became quite dangerous in his actions and attempted to take the lives of his wife, Nutingnik, and brother-in-law, Amokuk.

"As a result of his actions Ahkak was turned out of his house and had to build one for himself, where he lived alone until his death.

"One day while the hunters were out sealing, Kapokatchiak, Olepsekak, Ekootuk and Amokuk met in a snow house that opened out into Nutingnik's house, and there agreed to murder Ahkak.

"Nutingnik, who was in her house at the time, overheard this whole plot.

"About noon this same day, before the hunters returned, the conspirators (the women Kapokatchiak and Ekootuk and men Olepsekak and Amokuk) went to Ahkak's house to carry out their murderous intention.

"When they entered the house Ahkak was sitting on his sleeping bench. Olepsekak jumped on to the bench and caught Ahkak by the right arm and one of the women caught by him the left arm. Ahkak, realizing what was about to take place, and fearing that they might kill him with a knife, told them that there was an Ugiuk line (a stout line made from a bearded seal skin) under a deerskin on the floor that they could use.

"They had taken a similar line to Ahkak's house with them to strangle him with, but decided to use Ahkak's.

"It is hard to say at present which person got this line and put it around Ahkak's neck, but it lies between one of the women and Amokuk.

"After the line was secured around Ahkak's neck, Amokuk, having been told by his mother, Kapokatchiak, to go away, left the house and did not return.

"There was a knot in one end of the line which was placed over Ahkak's throat.

"After this was put in place, while Olepsekak securely held Ahkak's right arm and Kapokatchiak his left arm, Ekootuk, who was standing behind Ahkak, pushed down on his head and pulled on the line at the same time. This was continued until Ahkak strangled to death.

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" Ahkak fought at first, but, becoming exhausted, soon gave it up. Both the body and the Ugiuk skin line were left in Ahkak's snowhouse, and would probably go out to sea after the breakup of the ice the following summer.

" It is very plain to see that some of the statements in connection with this affair are not altogether truthful.

" Olepsekak says in his statement that Ahkak, shortly before being killed, attempted to kill him with a knife, which is not mentioned by any of the other natives.

" Ekootuk in her statement claims that Ahkak also tried to kill Kapokatchiak and Alungak, which is not substantiated even by those natives themselves.

" Amokuk takes the blame of having got the line from under the deerskin and placing it around Ahkak's neck, which in other statements is blamed on one or the other of the women.

" It looks very much like these people, who are all related to Amokuk, are attempting to shield him by trying to keep suspicion in other quarters, but the truth of the particulars will not be known until thrashed out in court.

" However, those connected in this affair state that it is an old tribal custom amongst their people to avenge a murder, and that they would have done so in this case even if Ahkak had not attempted to kill these natives after murdering Agluetuk.

" It is quite likely that Ahkak attempted to kill both his wife, Nutingnik, and Amokuk, as this is given in all the statements and by other natives questioned.

" Olepsekak was arrested on warrant in connection with the Agluetuk murder case. Nutingnik was taken as witness in the Ahkak murder.

" Amokuk, who was being taken as a witness, became very sick after leaving the village, and on the second day of our journey out of Prince Albert sound became so bad that we thought he wouldn't pull through the night.

" The following day two natives with a team, who were out hunting polar bears, happened to pass our snowhouses, and as there was absolutely no improvement in Amokuk's condition, and ourselves, having run out of food, were unable to wait any longer, we were compelled to send him back to the village by these hunters.

" Kapokatchiak is an old woman, too feeble to stand a long trip on foot, and as it was impossible to carry a person top of the heavy loads on such a long journey as was before us, we were compelled to leave her at the village.

" Ekootuk was not seen until our arrival at the Plublurmuit village, west coast of Victoria land, on our return from Prince Albert sound, but there made a statement on the murder.

" Ekootuk was arrested for having conspired and taken part with Olepsekak in the murder of Ahkak.

" On May 30th prisoners and witnesses were delivered to Inspector Wood at Shingle Point and were then taken to Herschel Island, where they will remain until their preliminary hearing takes place.

" Amokuk, who took part in the conspiracy and claims to have put the line around Ahkak's neck, if still alive, could be got and brought out by members of the Port Epworth [Tree river] detachment next spring.

" Natives belonging to Dolphin and Union strait have visited Prince Albert sound since our patrol there, and it will be known at Bernard Harbour this coming summer in what state of health Amokuk was at the time of their visit there."

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PATROLS IN THE ARCTIC

The first patrol of the winter, composed of Corporal Cornelius and Constable Stevenson, left the post at Tree river on December 19, 1920, and travelled by Bernard Harbour, and Dolphin and Union strait to the southwest coast of Victoria land and back, returning on January 16, 1921; the distance covered was 337 miles. Beyond extremely cold weather, this patrol had no special incidents. One remark may be quoted:—

“Upon inquiry I was informed that practically no caribou crossed the gulf from Victoria land west of Port Epworth this winter. It is an understood thing that the caribou are getting scarcer every year along this mainland, in all probability caused by the great number of rifles in the country. Practically all the natives along the mainland and those on the southwest and south coast of Victoria land are in possession of at least one rifle, and some to my knowledge have three and four.

“Some of the natives seen on this patrol said that the sealing was very poor, as they were unable to locate the seal holes amongst the rough ice. The scarcity of seal oil was quite noticeable in some of the snowhouses. The lamps were being burnt with a very small flame, and the natives commented on the coldness of their igloo.”

On January 21st, Corporal Cornelius left with Constable Brockie on a patrol to Bathurst Inlet, Kent peninsula, Dease strait and the south coast of Victoria land, returning on February 11th, after travelling 464 miles. This patrol brought the Police in touch with natives of the Ekalloktok tribe, who hitherto have had very little to do with white men.

On February 22nd, Corporal Cornelius and Constable Brockie left Tree River for Prince Albert Sound, in connection with the Agluetuk and Ahkak murders already noticed. This time they travelled across Coronation gulf to Lady Franklin point, and then followed the coast line of Victoria land westward; the return was made by Bernard harbour, Tree River being reached on March 26, 1921, the total distance travelled being 632 miles. The weather was bad, and the nature of their errand caused Corporal Cornelius' relations with the natives to be very delicate. His report of his dealings with them is:—

“The following day, March 8, we travelled south-easterly across the sound and arrived at the Kongheryumuit village, about eight miles off shore of the point we were directed to.

“That evening statements were taken *re* murder of Agluetuk.

“All the following day was spent investigating the murders of Agluetuk and Ahkak, and during the evening much trouble was given by the men of the tribe that forced their way into our snow house and others lay on top of our roof to hear what was said, and would not be driven away.

“The head men of the tribe were sent for, and after talking to them for some time they got rid of the crowd for us.

“Olepsekak was arrested on warrant this evening in connection with the Agluetuk murder.

“The following day when ready to leave we had trouble getting the natives together. Amokuk who was being taken in connection with the Ahkak murder, absolutely refused to go.

“A meeting was held by us amongst the men of the tribe, and after much talking we finally got their feelings turned against Amokuk for not going. We then went to Amokuk's house and found the place crowded. One man was busily engaged talking to Amokuk.

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"Our interpreter told us that this man was persuading Amokuk to go. After considerable time Amokuk finally consented, but asked to be allowed to remain at the village one more day so that he would be able to get his clothing ready, for travelling, so we decided to stay to prevent any further trouble.

"At one time it looked like we were going to have serious trouble with these natives, but by going about this business in a quiet way, this was finally overcome.

"I could not wish to have been with a better man than Constable Brockie under conditions of this kind.

"Uluksak, our native, proved to be the most useful man in our party under these circumstances, by going about amongst the natives, suppressing their ill feelings against us, and telling them what took place at the time of his own arrest a few years ago, and smoothing the road for us in general. Without Uluksak, our business there would have been far more difficult to carry out."

As already noted, one of the Eskimos under arrest, Amokuk, fell ill, and had to be sent back to his village. On the way back, at another village, the woman Ekootuk was arrested; she proved a fractious prisoner, attempting repeatedly to escape, and having to be followed and apprehended.

On this patrol, also, Corporal Cornelius noticed the paucity of game.

As regards seals, the season was one of the worst the natives had had for some time, and the Prince Albert Sound Eskimo suffered greatly. Those who had caches of meat and seal oil shared them generously with their less fortunate compatriots.

On April 2, 1921, Corporal Cornelius and Constable Stevenson set out on the long journey from Tree River to Fort Macpherson; Constable Stevenson went only as far as Bernard Harbour, where the prisoners brought from Prince Albert Sound had been left under guard of Constable Brockie; the latter accompanied Corporal Cornelius and the two had to escort the two Eskimo prisoners, Olepsekak and Ekootuk, the woman Nutingnik, who was brought as a witness, and a white man who had been arrested for a breach of the Game Act. Before leaving Bernard Harbour, the woman Ekootuk again fled and had to be pursued and caught. The journey, which was very toilsome, lasted until May 30, when the prisoners were placed in custody at Herschel Island. The dog team had travelled 1,031 miles, and the 200 miles travelled by Corporal Cornelius to Fort Macpherson brought up his patrol to 1,231 miles.

THE SLAUGHTER OF GAME

Before finishing with the doings of this detachment, I may notice a report by Corporal Cornelius under date of October 29, 1920, which it may be remarked, was received at headquarters on August 9, 1921. It is as follows:—

"I have the honour to inform you that the traders in Coronation gulf, through the purchase of a large quantity of deerskins from the natives annually, are causing the deer to be scarcer each year.

"These deerskins are purchased entirely for exportation purpose, and are being shipped to the vicinity of MacKenzie bay and points in the Mackenzie delta, for trade amongst the inhabitants of those parts.

"The sinews are also being shipped to many posts on the Mackenzie river.

"I have been informed by one of the traders in the gulf that many of the caribou are being killed for the skins and sinews only, and the meat left on the land to decay. This is increasing each year.

"The traders encourage the natives to trade deerskins with them, for the sole purpose of exportation.

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"The majority of the Eskimo are the owner of a rifle now, and many more are being traded amongst them each year, therefore if this wasteful slaughter is allowed to continue, it won't be long before the deer are driven from the country and the natives left unable to get warm clothing for the cold winter months.

"The loss of deerskin clothing alone would be one of the worst things that could happen to these natives.

"If the exportation of deerskins from Coronation gulf could be stopped, it would check this great yearly waste of meat, for there would be no demand for the skins.

"The Eskimo kill the deer as they need them, and there is absolutely no waste when hunting for themselves."

PREVALENCE OF INFANTICIDE

Before leaving this portion of the report, some remarks by Superintendent G. L. Jennings, the Officer Commanding this District, may be quoted:—

"The preservation of child life among the native inhabitants on that part of the coast east of Tree River detachment, particularly in the neighbourhood of Kent peninsula, is one which requires serious consideration. These natives hold life very cheaply, and still continue the old tribal customs, where family feuds are carried down from one generation to another; but in this case, as in the majority of instances, the usual cause of complaint is in regard to the woman. Women in this district are very few, and it is a common custom to have three husbands for one woman. The reason for this scarcity of women is from the fact that it has been the custom for Natives to put away their children for several reasons. First, in the case of female children, it is considered that they will never be of any service in the household, or if so, many years must elapse before that time; secondly, the male child is usually kept, as it is considered that he can, even at an early age, assist in providing for the family; thirdly, a child of either sex, if born when the family is on the trail, and particularly in winter, is allowed to die, as it is only a hindrance to the movements of the family.

"This wanton destruction of children has gone on to such an extent, that it is only a matter of time when this race will, by natural process, become extinct."

THE LOWER MACKENZIE RIVER

Discoveries of oil directed attention to the lower reaches of the Mackenzie river, and precautions were taken to avert a repetition of the distressing features of the rush to the Yukon. Stringent regulations were framed and their enforcement was entrusted to the force. Superintendent Jennings' remarks in his annual report may be quoted:—

"Owing to the reports of oil having been found in the Fort Norman District, it was anticipated that a considerable rush into that territory would take place, and during the winter some twenty-four parties made the trip from here, by dog train to Fort Norman to stake claims. In addition, other parties went from places in the north, and also came overland from Dawson and Whitehorse. Owing, however, to the regulations governing oil leases having been changed, the actual number going into the district to stake claims was not considerable. The new regulations of the Northwest Territories in

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regard to entrants into the Provisional District of Mackenzie were strictly enforced, particularly in regard to health of individuals, and the necessity of being properly provided with the necessities of life and equipment. No undesirables are known to have gained access to the country, and this was most favourably reported upon by many parties who went in there this year. Unfortunately, however, there were several serious accidents, particularly one on the Hay river, where three brothers lost their lives by the upsetting of their canoe. These men were endeavouring to make a quick trip by that route to Fort Norman.

"The Imperial Oil Company and the Fort Norman Oil Company both took in parties of men in connection with their work, most of them returning outside at the end of the season. The year's work was disappointing inasmuch as the original well gave out, and as far as is known to date no others have struck oil. The district, however, has been favourably commented upon by experts.

"The Department of the Interior also sent a large number of geologists, surveyors and hydrographic parties into the District of Mackenzie, and a great deal of very valuable work has been done during the year.

"The Pouce Coupé District was also very favourably reported on for oil possibilities. Several thousand claims have been made in that district, and the Imperial Oil Company are going ahead on a large scale with their arrangements for drilling. Should they be successful there is no doubt that the E.D. and B.C. Railroad will be extended west from Spirit River into the Pouce Coupé country."

THE LEBEAUX MURDER CASE

An interesting case, that of Rex vs. Albert LeBeaux, is referred to by Superintendent Jennings, thus:—

"At Fort Providence, Albert LeBeaux was arrested in February, by Sergeant Thorne, on the charge of murder of his wife. Sergeant Thorne made the trip by dog team from Fort Simpson immediately on hearing of the case. Upon investigation he decided that it was necessary to take the body of the deceased to the nearest coroner, who was Dr. McDonald, at Fort Smith. He did this taking the body by dog sled over 300 miles, together with the prisoner, who was committed for trial. After the coroner's inquest Sergeant Thorne continued with the prisoner to Edmonton, another 300 miles by dog sled to Fort McMurray, thence by train.

"Sergeant Thorne's work in this case was most creditable and performed under most trying circumstances in the depth of winter.

"It was ordered that Albert LeBeaux should be tried at Fort Providence, the scene of the crime, and that a court should proceed there for the trial. His Honour Lucien Dubuc, District Court Judge of Edmonton, was appointed stipendiary magistrate for the Northwest Territories, and he proceeded with officials of the court, agent of the Department of Justice, counsel for the accused, and a jury of six, five of whom were secured at Fort Smith, to Fort Providence in June, the trial taking place during the last week of that month. All arrangements for the transportation and camp of the trial party and jury were in our hands. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to be hung at Fort Smith, N.W.T., on November 1, 1921."

In connection with this case, Sergeant Thorne made the first aeroplane journey on duty in the annals of the force. His patrol from Fort Simpson to Edmonton and return was accomplished by dog-train, horse sleigh, railway and aeroplane, the

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record being: 850 miles with dogs, travelling 28 days; 590 miles by train, travelling 5 days; 20 miles by horse sleigh, travelling 1 day; 640 miles by aeroplane, 8 hours' flying.

The machine used was one belonging to the Imperial Oil Company, to whose courtesy we were indebted for the accommodation. The journey was made in several stages.

March 24—Peace River to Vermilion, 210 miles.

March 27—Vermilion to mouth of Hay river, 200 miles.

March 28—Hay river to Fort Providence, 90 miles.

March 30—Providence to Fort Simpson, 140 miles.

SOCIAL UNREST

The machinations of the violent revolutionists continue; in the course of the year a "Communist Party of Canada" was organized, under the direct orders of the Third International at Moscow. This party, which describes itself as the Canadian section of the Third International, published some numbers of an avowedly illegal newspaper, and has been busy with agitation. A feature of the work of these extremists is their anxiety that there be widespread unemployment and suffering among the working classes, and their resolve to foment trouble among the unemployed. At several places they have rendered more difficult the task of the authorities in relieving unemployment and alleviating distress. They have, for example, where able, deliberately directed the efforts of the unemployed in directions calculated to embarrass municipal finances, in the hope of producing confusion. The significant feature of these activities is that they are but the execution of plans conceived outside the country, and furnished to and imposed upon our agitators from abroad.

SUPPRESSION OF COMMERCIALIZED VICE

The Revd. John Chisholm has continued his excellent work in the protection of young women coming to this country as immigrants. He is employed by this department, and works in co-operation with the Officer Commanding, Quebec District. The most important portion of his work is to meet ocean liners arriving at Quebec and Montreal, and care for and advise unaccompanied female immigrants. These when necessary are accommodated at the organization known as "Dorchester House" in Montreal. Mr. Chisholm is assisted by competent lady social service workers and an organization exists, which has been improved during the year, whereby female immigrants not only are helped in taking care of their baggage, notified as to the time their trains depart, and seen on board, but church officials and social workers at their places of destination are communicated with, to make sure that they arrive safely and settle down in creditable circumstances.

Many attempts are made by infamous creatures to corrupt and entice away young women, and continual vigilance is necessary. Mr. Chisholm's reports contain many instances, some exceedingly pathetic, of the attempts made to recruit the underworld. In some cases the authority conferred upon him by his connection with the force has been of decisive value.

A development of the preventive side of this work is thus described by Mr. Chisholm; the reference is to immigrant girls, though he points out that girls repairing to the city from the country also need protection:—

"With the aid of my staff of social church workers, I have succeeded this month in receiving, in answer to extensive correspondence, amazingly numerous approvals of appointing in every parish and congregation a Strangers' secre-

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tary, chosen out of already existing guilds or missionary associations. This secretary is to be notified of the arrival into the parish or congregation of every girl, and the address where she can be found. A duplicate of the newcomer's name and address is at the same time to be sent to the priest or minister of the congregation. The stranger is thus almost certain to have thrown around her the influence of her mother's church. On the other hand, when a girl leaves any parish, the Strangers' secretary in that parish is obliged to notify the Strangers' secretary and the priest or minister where the girl has taken her departure to. For example, in the Presbyterian Church there are 2,500 women's missionary societies in as many congregations or parishes. Each one of these have already obligated themselves to undertake this work.

"I have also received a letter from the head secretary of the Catholic Social Service Guild, indicating their readiness to co-operate with us in this good work. The head secretary, Miss Lamb, co-operated with me for more than six years, as if we both belonged to the same church."

Similar service is rendered at Halifax by Miss Bessie Egan, who meets all incoming vessels. She has been instrumental in keeping a number of undesirables out of the country.

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

This work has been carried on as usual. In 1920 the monthly average of releases was a little over 60; this year it averages 69. There unfortunately has been an increase in the number of licenses revoked and forfeited. The figures in detail are:—

Released on parole from penitentiaries	368
Released on parole from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	468
	<hr/> 836
Licenses revoked.....	22
Licenses forfeited.....	15
Sentences completed on parole.....	752
Licenses made unconditional.....	22
	<hr/> 811

From 1899 to September 30, 1921.

Released on parole from penitentiaries.....	6,427
Released on parole from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	7,442
	<hr/> 13,869
Licenses revoked.....	482
Licenses forfeited.....	310
Sentences completed on parole.....	12,449
Sentences not yet completed.....	628
	<hr/> 13,869

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CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The origin of this highly important service was described in my last report.. It is important to bear in mind that it is maintained for the use of all police forces in the country, and that it will not fully serve its purposes until they all employ it. It should contain a complete record of convicted criminals. The statistical report, which shows a considerable increase, is:—

Month	Finger Prints received	Identifi-cations made	Parole Violators discharged	Escapes located	Photo. Negs. received	Photo. Prints made	Photo-graphs received
1920							
October.....	1,090	90	0	1	81	243	420
November.....	1,231	122	0	1	109	327	534
December.....	1,424	160	0	1	69	207	590
1921							
January.....	1,081	119	0	1	87	261	461
February.....	1,651	131	1	0	123	369	577
March.....	1,802	198	0	1	62	186	432
April.....	1,485	158	0	1	108	324	524
May.....	1,299	149	0	1	122	366	422
June.....	1,532	163	1	0	111	333	439
July.....	1,198	158	1	1	97	291	412
August.....	1,683	221	0	3	112	336	422
September.....	1,367	125	1	1	75	225	500
Total.....	16,643	1,794	4	12	1,156	3,468	5,733

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—	
Engaged constables (3 years).....	397
“ “ (1 year).....	2
“ trumpeter (3 months' probation).....	1
“ special constables.....	111
Re-engaged after leaving.....	29
Deserters rejoined.....	18
	558
Discharges through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc.....	549
Total increase for the year 1921.....	9

Died—
Reg. No. 2211, Sergeant Shaver, J. M.
“ “ 4893, Sergeant Holbrook, L.
“ “ 4995, Sergeant Searle, G.
“ “ 5680, Corporal Hayes, H. F.
“ “ 6439, Corporal Miller, B. R.
“ “ 8585, Corporal Bissonnette, O.
“ “ 6096, Acting Corporal Usher, E.
“ “ 8196, Constable Bariteau, R.
“ “ 8922, Constable Boyd, C.
“ “ 9052, Constable Sabourin, M.
“ “ 9588, Constable Clark, C. V.
“ “ 9770, Constable Bell, T.

Pensioned—
Reg. No. 2198, Staff-Sergeant MacGillycuddy, V. J.

OFFICERS

Retired to Pension—
Inspector K. F. Anderson.
Died—
Inspector A. L. Bell.

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HEALTH

The general health has been good. There were no epidemics.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of one officer and twelve other ranks.

Inspector Bell was an experienced officer, whose loss was keenly felt.

One death, that of Sergeant C. Searle, calls for particular mention. Sergeant Searle was in command of the detachment at Creston, B.C. On May 14 he got word that some whisky runners were trying to cross the international boundary during the night with American cars without reporting. Accompanied by two constables, he spent the night in watching the boundary, and in the morning the party returned. The road crossed the Goat river, a swift mountain tributary of the Kootenay; this is a tortuous stream, very dangerous when in flood; during the night the river had swollen suddenly and the road close to the bridge had been eaten away, so that Sergeant Searle, who was leading, rode into a hole and was swept away. Apparently he lost his life through trying to save his horse, for he caught a culvert with one hand while retaining his hold upon the reins with the other; the horse tore him away, and he then disappeared. The two constables with him did their utmost to rescue him, but in vain.

HORSES

The Veterinary Surgeon, who purchases the remounts and supervises the stabling and feeding and is responsible for the health of the horses, reports as follows:—

“Conditions during the year in so far as the general health of the horses was concerned have been satisfactory, but I regret to say that the loss through death, principally accidental, has been heavy, no less than thirty-one having been destroyed by fire when the stables at Brandon were burned on the night of October 29, 1920.

“It was found necessary to destroy ten for various reasons, while a total of forty-two died or were accidentally killed.

“Ninety-five horses were cast and sold during the year, while only three were added to the strength of the force, two of which were purchased in Ottawa, the third being a colt out of a police mare.

“During the year I have visited the headquarters of ‘K,’ ‘M,’ ‘G,’ ‘F,’ ‘C,’ and ‘D’ divisions, also a great many of their detachments, and found as a rule matters pertaining to the welfare of the horses satisfactory.”

TRANSPORT

No transport was purchased during the year.

The *Chakawana*, the power launch employed on the Pacific coast, was disposed of, it being decided to discontinue the coastal patrol. A new power-boat, the *Fitzgerald*, was purchased for use on the lower Mackenzie river.

BUILDINGS

No new buildings were erected during the year. All those in our possession have been kept in repair. A considerable misfortune has been the destruction by fire of the Riding School at Regina; the cause of this has not yet been discovered. At Brandon the stable in use was burned; as this was rented, no loss was caused to the Government other than of the horses and equipment destroyed.

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CLOTHING

The supply and quality of clothing has been satisfactory.

FORAGE

The supply has been satisfactory. While prices remained high for the greater portion of the year, there are indications of a decline.

COURTESIES

Excellent relations have been maintained with the several State police forces in the United States. In October the Pennsylvania State Police held a Tournament Field Meet at Harrisburg, which, in response to a pressing invitation, couched in the warmest terms, was attended by Superintendent A. W. Duffus and four other ranks. Our representation, which made a creditable showing, was treated with distinguished courtesy and entertained most hospitably.

Musical rides have been performed by our men at a number of places during the year, including the National Exhibition of Toronto and the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa. Many invitations to perform these rides, coming both from the United States and from Canada, had to be declined, as acceptance would have interfered with the numerous duties of the force. They were, however, felt to be compliments and were received with gratitude.

HONOUR

The Honour of the Rising Sun, fourth class, has been conferred by the Emperor of Japan upon Superintendent G. S. Worsley, in recognition of services in Siberia.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1921

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																	
Halifax				1			1	3	1	24	1	30					
On leave								1				1					
Totals.....				1			1	4	1	24	1	32					
<i>Quebec District—</i>																	
Montreal.....			1	1				2	5	9	1	19					
Phillipsburg									1			1					
Valleyfield..										2		2					
Quebec.....								1				1					
Totals.			1	1				3	6	11	1	23					
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																	
Headquarters Staff	1	1	3	3	1		7	12	12	23	16	79					
"A" Division																	
Ottawa			1	1			2	6	16	120	19	167					
Senneterre									1		1	2					
On Command								1		2		3					
On leave								1	1	5	4	11					
"N" Division...																	
Ottawa.....				4			2	7	16	120	9	156	129	6		135	
On Command								2	2	7		11					
On leave.....									1	1		2					
Headquarters Division																	
Port Burwell								1				1					
Ponds Inlet							1					1					
On Command.				1				1	1	5		8					
On leave.....				1								1					
Totals.....	1	1	4	10	1		12	31	50	283	49	442	129	6		135	
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																	
"O" Division..																	
Toronto			1				2	1	3	7		14					
Haileybury..				1				2	1	1		5					
Sault Ste. Marie							1			3		4					
Niagara Falls							1			2		3					
Windsor								1		2		4					
Bridgeburg										2		2					
Sarnia										1		1					
Hamilton									1			1					
On Command ..								1		2		3					
Totals.			1	1			4	4	6	21		37					
<i>Manitoba—</i>																	
"C" Division..																	
Brandon..			1	2				6	10	59	4	82	64	4		68	
On Command									1	1		2					
On leave.....							1					1					

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1921—*Continued*

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
<i>Manitoba—Con.</i>																	
“D” Division.....																	
Winnipeg.....			1	2			3	1	9	23	1	40	4	2		6	
Dauphin.....							1			4		5	4			4	
Emerson.....								1		2		3	2			2	
Fort Frances.....									1	1		2	1			1	5
Fort William.....				1				3	1	32	1	38	22	2		24	
Gypsumville.....										1		1	1			1	
Gretna.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Hodgson.....									1	2		3	3			3	
Kenora.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Killarney.....							1					1	1			1	
Lac du Bonnet.....										1		1	1			1	
La Riviere.....										1		1	1			1	
Nipigon.....									1	1		2					
Norway House.....									1	1		2					8
Piney.....										1		1	1			1	
Portage la Prairie.....				1					1	7	1	10	5			5	
Sandy Lake.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Waskada.....									1			1	1			1	
On Command.....													1			1	
On leave.....									1			1					
Totals.....			2	6			6	12	30	140	7	203	116	8		124	13
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
“Depot” Division—																	
Regina.....			2	5	1	1	7	20	19	144	14	213	87	14		101	
Assiniboia.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Balcarres.....										1		1	1			1	
Big Muddy.....										2		2	3	1		4	
Broadview.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Carlyle.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Carievale.....									1	2		3	2			2	
Estevan.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Glen Ewen.....								1				1	1			1	
Kamsack.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Maple Creek.....										2		2	4			4	
Marienthal.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Melville.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Moosejaw.....							1		1	1		3	2			2	
Meyronne.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Northgate.....									1	1		2	2			2	
North Portal.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Punnichy.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Short Creek.....										2		2	2			2	
Swift Current.....								1		3		4	2			2	
Shaunavon.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Weyburn.....				1				1	1	4		7	4			4	
Yorkton.....								1		2		3	2			2	
On Command.....									1	4	1	6					
On leave.....							1			3		4					
Totals.....			2	6	1	1	9	28	32	183	15	277	132	15		147	

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1921—*Continued*

Place	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>"I" Division—</i>																	
Prince Albert.....			1				4	1	4	19	3	32	11	6		17	
Battleford.....				1			2			5	1	9	6	4		10	
Duck Lake.....										1		1	1			1	
Fullerton.....								1	1	2	1	5					32
Humboldt.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Onion Lake.....									1	1		2	2	2		4	
Port Nelson.....									1	1		2					6
Saskatoon.....								2	1	1		4					
The Pas.....								1				1					5
On Command.....													1			1	
On leave.....				1						1		2					
Totals.....			1	2			6	6	8	32	5	60	22	12		34	43
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"K" Division—</i>																	
Lethbridge.....			1	2			2	3	7	36	5	56	25	6		31	
Banff.....				1				1	1	8	1	12	6			6	
Bankhead.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Calgary.....				1				2	2	10	3	18	5	2		7	
Cannmore.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Chinook.....										1		1	1			1	
Coutts.....									1	3		4	2	2		4	
Cranbrook.....										3		3	4			4	
Creston.....									1	1		2	3			3	
Drumheller.....									1	2		3	2			2	
Exshaw.....										1		1	1			1	
Fernie.....				1				2	1	7	1	12	6			6	
Field.....									1			1	1			1	
Gleichen.....									1	1	1	3	2	2		2	
Kingsgate.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Lake Louise.....										1		1	1			1	
Medicine Hat.....							1			2		3	3			3	
Michel.....								1		2		3	3			3	
Morley.....									1			1	1			1	
Newgate.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Radium Hot Springs.....										1		1	1			1	
Taber.....								1		1		2	1			1	
On Command.....														2		2	
<i>"M" Division—</i>																	
Macleod.....				3			3	2	4	38	4	54	32	5		37	
Blairmore.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Brocket.....									1	1	1	3	2			2	
Coleman.....									1			1	1			1	
Pincher Creek.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Stand Off.....									1	3	3	7	6	4		10	
Waterton Park.....								1				1	1			1	
On command.....									1	5		6	9	4		13	
Totals.....			1	8			6	13	31	133	19	211	131	25		156	

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1921—Continued

Place	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"G" Division—</i>																	
Edmonton.....			1	2			2	3	4	29	6	47	20	4		24	
Peace River.....				1				1		7	1	10	7	2		9	
Grande Prairie.....								1				1	2			2	
Grouard.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Fort Resolution.....									1	2	1	4					10
Fort Fitzgerald.....				1					1	2	1	5	1		1	2	4
Fort Simpson.....								1		1		2					5
Fort Smith.....										2		2					
Fort Norman.....							1		1	4		6					5
Herschel Island.....				1					1	1		3					6
Tree River.....									1	2		3					10
Fort MacPherson.....								1		2		3					8
Brule.....									1			1					
Jasper.....								1				1	1			1	
Nordegg.....									1			1					
Athabaska.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Fort McMurray.....								1		2	1	4					
On command.....								1		2		3					
On leave.....							1	1	1	1		4					
			1	5			4	11	14	59	10	104	35	6	1	42	48
<i>British Columbia District—</i>																	
<i>"E" Division—</i>																	
Vancouver.....		1		5			4	8	17	117	11	163	109	3		112	
Victoria.....				1			1		1			3					
Esquimalt.....							1		3	12	1	17	3			3	
Cumberland.....								1		3		4	3			3	
Nanaimo.....								1		2		3	3			3	
Port Alberni.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Grand Forks.....				1			1		1	7	1	11	5			5	
Midway.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Nelson.....								1		1		2					
Penticton.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Trail.....									1	2		3	3			3	
Prince Rupert.....				1			1		2	2		6					
Prince George.....							1			3		4	4			4	
Stewart.....										1		1	1			1	
Telkwa.....									1	2		3	3			3	
Ocean Falls.....									1			1					
Alert Bay.....								1		1		2					
Kamloops.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Merritt.....										1		1	1			1	
On command.....										5	1	6					
Totals.....		1		8			9	15	28	163	14	238	142	3		145	
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																	
<i>"B" Division—</i>																	
Dawson.....			1	1			3	1	4	11	2	23	2	4		6	5
Atlin.....									1			1	1			1	
Burwash.....									1			1					3
Carcross.....										1		1					
Carmacks.....										1		1					6
Dawson Town Station									1	2		3					
Forty Mile.....							1					1					

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1921—*Concluded*

Place	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
<i>Yukon Territory—Con.</i>																	
<i>"B.C. Division—Con.</i>																	
Graville										1		1	1			1	
Mayo								1		1		2	1			1	
Rampart House									1	1		2					10
Ross River										1		1					
Teslin									1	1		2					4
White Horse				1			1			6	1	9	1	2		3	2
Moosehide											1	1					
On command									1			3					4
On leave										1		1					
Totals			1	2			5	2	10	29	4	53	6	6		12	34

RECAPITULATION.

Maritime Provinces				1			1	4	1	24	1	32					
Quebec District			1	1				3	6	11	1	23					
Eastern Ontario	1	1	4	10	1		12	31	50	283	49	442	129	6		135	
Western Ontario			1	1			4	4	6	21		37					
Manitoba			2	6			6	12	30	140	7	203	116	8		124	13
Southern Saskatchewan			2	6	1	1	9	28	32	183	15	277	132	15		147	
Northern Saskatchewan			1	2			6	6	8	32	5	60	22	12		34	43
Southern Alberta			1	8			6	13	31	133	19	211	131	25		156	
Northern Alberta			1	5			4	11	14	59	10	104	35	6	1	42	48
British Columbia		1		8			9	15	28	163	14	238	142	3		145	
Yukon Territory			1	2			5	2	10	29	4	53	6	6		12	34
Totals	1	2	14	50	2	1	62	129	216	1,078	125	1,680	713	81	1	795	138

APPENDIX B

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

British Columbia.	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Manded over to Department Concerned.	Still under Investigation.	No Prosecution Entered.	Total.
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Railway Act.....	1	1						1
Fisheries Act.....	11	9				1	1	11
Customs Act.....	23				19		4	23
Inland Revenue Act.....	32	6					26	32
Indian Act.....	85	69	6	1			9	85
Immigration Act.....	41	25			16			41
Chinese Immigration Act.....	9				1		8	9
Penitentiaries Act.....	2					1	1	2
Opium and Drug Act.....	477	292	49	10			126	477
Militia Act.....	22						22	22
Post Office Act.....	44	5		1		6	32	44
Marine and Naval Service.....	64						64	64
Department of Mines.....	45						45	45
Department of Trade and Commerce (Census).....	14	13				1		14
Department of Finance.....	5	3					2	5
The Air Board.....	4						4	4
Ticket of Leave Act.....	75					75		75
	954	423	55	12	36	84	344	954

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September, 1921.

British Columbia.	Cases Entered.	Con-victions	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trail.	Still under Investiga-tion.	Total.
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Theft.....	1	1				1
Assaulting police officer.....	2	2				2
Impersonating police officer...	1	1				1
Total.....	4	4				4

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SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

British Columbia.	
Department of Soldier Civil Re-establishment.....	3
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	1
Department of Agriculture.....	6
Department of Justice.....	2
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1
Department of Indian Affairs.....	3
Department of Under Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.	284
Enquiries for missing persons.....	115
Enquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	83
Miscellaneous:—	
Accidental deaths.....	1
Deceased persons estates.....	2
United States Department of Labour.....	
Enquiries from Germany <i>re</i> relatives in Canada..	1
Total.....	502

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Alberta.	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Handed over to Department Concerned.	Still under Investigation.	No prosecution Entered.	Total.
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Railway Act...	62	49	13					62
Fisheries Act	1	1						1
Customs Act...	16	11			1		4	16
Inland Revenue Act...	205	60	9	7	1		128	205
Dominion Lands Act.....	39	1			38			39
Animals Contagious Disease Act	2	2						2
Indian Act...	127	119	7			1		127
Immigration Act.....	114	107	2		5			114
Opium and Drug Act.....	201	149	9				43	201
Migratory Birds Act	3	2					1	3
North West Game Act	1	1						1
Explosives Act...	2						2	2
Extradition Act.....	1					1		1
Militia Act.....	5				5			5
North West Territories Act.....	2	1	1					2
Shipping Act	1						1	1
Post Office Act.....	17	2				13	2	17
Total.....	799	505	41	7	50	15	181	799

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Alberta.	Cases Entered.	Con-victions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Still under Investiga-tion.	Total.
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Murder.....	2			2		2
Manslaughter.....	1			1		1
Theft.....	23	22	1			23
Forgery.....	2	2				2
Common assault.....	26	26				26
Creating disturbance.....	28	28				28
False pretences.....	2	1			1	2
Cruelty to animals.....	4	3	1			4
Wilful damage to property....	2	2				2
Aliens in possession of firearms	4	3	1			4
Fraud.....	5	5				5
Theft from His Majesty's Mails.....	18	2		1	15	18
Obstructing police officer.....	3			3		3
Receiving stolen property.....	3	3				3
Non-support.....	1				1	1
Impersonating a police officer.	2	2				2
Assaulting police officer.....	2	2				2
Vagrancy.....	30	30				30
Keeping bawdy house.....	3	3				3
Juvenile Delinquent Act.....	4	4				4
Seduction.....	1	1				1
Total.....	166	139	3	7	17	166

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Alberta.	—
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	12
Department of Customs.....	11
Department of Agriculture.....	1
Department of the Interior.....	1
Department of Justice.....	2
Department of Militia and Defence.....	1
Post Office Department.....	16
Under Secretary of State Department, Naturalization Branch.....	852
Enquiries for missing persons.....	170
Enquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	14
Immigration Department.....	97
Indian Affairs.....	3
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Accidental deaths.....	11
Deceased persons estates.....	6
United States Department of Labour.....	
Enquiries from Germany <i>re</i> relations in Canada.....	1
Total.....	1,200

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations enforced in Dominion Parks from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Alberta.	Cases Entered.	Con-victions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Still under Investigation.	Total.
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Master and Servants' Act....	4	4				4
Liquor Act.....	44	43	1			44
Pool Room Act.....	1	1				1
Health Act.....	1	1				1
Mines Act.....	9	9				9
Insanity Act.....	1	1				1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Motor vehicles.....	55	40	15			55
Unloaded weapons ..	4	4				4
Miscellaneous	52	51	1			52
Total	171	154	17			171

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Saskatchewan.	Cases investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Handed over to Department concerned.	Still under investigation.	No prosecution entered.	Total.
<i>Offence Against—</i>								
Railway Act.....	1						1	1
Fisheries Act.....	7	7						7
Customs Act....	116	86		7	2	1	20	116
Inland Revenue Act ..	357	104	21	16		12	204	357
Dominion Lands Act ..	1						1	1
Quarantine Act	1						1	1
Animals Contagious Disease Act	1						1	1
Indian Act.....	135	118	10		2		5	135
Immigration Act.....	104	65	1	1	4		33	104
Chinese Immigration Act.....	2				1		1	2
Penitentiary Act.....	1					1		1
Opium and Drug Act.....	139	63	19			10	47	139
Migratory Birds Act	2	1					1	2
Special War Revenue Act.....	12	7	4			1		12
Income Tax Act.....	36	30				2	4	36
Militia Act.....	3				2	1		3
Post Office Act.....	1	1						1
Miscellaneous.....	4	3	1					4
Total.....	923	485	56	24	11	28	319	923

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Saskatchewan.	Cases entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	awaiting trial.	Still under investigation.	Total.
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Wounding with intent.....	1			1		1
Rape.....	1	1				1
Theft.....	55	50	4		1	55
Forgery.....	4		3		1	4
Common assault.....	9	6	2		1	9
False pretences.....	3	2			1	3
Theft from His Majesty's mails.....	18	2	10		6	18
Assaulting peace officer...	1	1				1
Horse stealing.....	2				2	2
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4	4				4
Uttering forged cheques..	2		2			2
Keeping opium joint.....	4	4				4
Vagrancy.....	1	1				1
Obstructing a police officer.....	1		1			1
Total.....	106	71	22	1	12	106

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Saskatchewan.	—
Department of Penitentiaries.....	1
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	39
Department of Immigration.....	181
Department of Customs and Excise.....	89
Department of Agriculture.....	3
Department of Justice.....	1
Department of Militia and Defence.....	3
Post Office Department.....	14
Under Secretary of State Department, Naturalization Branch.....	903
Enquiries for missing persons.....	193
Enquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	24
Provincial police, cases handled temporarily in absence of.....	6
Indian Act.....	90
Department of Health.....	8
Miscellaneous—	5
Alien property.....	1
Accidental deaths.....	6
Deceased persons estates.....	4
United States Department of Labour.....	3
War Measures Act.....	7
Enquiries from Germany <i>re</i> relations in Canada.....	9
Total.....	1,590

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations enforced in Dominion Parks from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Saskatchewan.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Total.
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>					
Insanity Act...	1	1			
Total	1	1			

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Manitoba.	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Handed over to Department concerned.	Still under investigation.	No prosecution entered.	Total.
<i>Offences Against—</i>								
Dominion Elections Act	1						1	1
Railways Act	11	10	1					11
Public Works Act	1	1						1
Fisheries Act	44	39					5	44
Customs Act	72	64					8	72
Inland Revenue Act	178	69	3	2			104	178
Animals' Contagious Disease Act.....	7	1			6			7
Indian Act	117	90					27	117
Immigration Act	38	20					18	38
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	26	6	1				19	26
Migratory Birds Act.....	6	4					2	6
Explosives Act	6	2					4	6
Special War Revenue Act	7	5	2					7
Radio-telegraph Act	13						13	13
Militia Act.....	2				2			2
Dominion Lands Act	23	15				8		23
Post Office Act.....	3	3						3
Pensions Act	1	1						1
Total.....	556	330	7	2	8	8	201	556

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Manitoba.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Still under investigation.	Total.
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Theft.....	9	9				9
False pretences...	1	1				1
Perjury.....	4	4				4
Bigamy.....	1	1				1
Aliens in possession of fire-arms	4	4				4
Assaulting peace officer...	1	1				1
Total	20	20				20

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SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Manitoba.		—
Department of Justice.....		2
Department of Finance.....		1
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....		12
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....		22
Department of Customs.....		2
Department of Immigration.....		66
Department of Immigration, Chinese Branch.....		2
Department of External Affairs, Passport Branch.....		1
Department of Militia and Defence.....		23
Post Office Department.....		29
Department of Indian Affairs.....		19
Under Secretary of State, Department Naturalization Branch.....	1,580	
Enquiry for missing persons.....		118
Department of Interior, Crown timber.....		29
Cases handled in temporary absence of provincial police.....		62
Total.....		1,968

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Ontario	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Handed over to Department concerned.	Still under investigation.	No prosecution entered.	Total.
<i>Offences Against—</i>								
Bank Act.....	2						2	2
Department of Railways and Canals Act.....	1						1	1
Customs Act.....	11				11			11
Inland Revenue Act.....	18	14	4					18
Dominion Forest Reserves and Park Act.....	1	1						1
Indian Act.....	8	4	2				2	8
Immigration Act.....	4	3					1	4
Penitentiary Act.....	1						1	1
Opium and Drug Act.....	34	20	5	3		1	5	34
Migratory Birds Act.....	13				1		12	13
Agriculture Act.....	4		1			2	1	4
Post Office Act.....	5	1				3	1	5
Total.....	102	43	12	3	12	6	26	102

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Ontario.	Cases entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Still under investigation.	Total.
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Theft.....	22	13	8	1		22
Forgery.....	7	6	1			7
Common assault.....	1	1				1
Creating disturbance.....	1		1			1
False pretences.....	7	1	5	1		7
Wilful damage to property	6	3	3			6
Theft from his Majesty's mails.....	2	1	1			2
Escaping from custody....	1	1				1
Concealed firearms.....	1	1				1
Bribery.....	1	1				1
Refusing information.....	2	2				2
Trespassing.....	3	3				3
Total.....	54	33	19	2		54

12 GEORGE V, A. 1922

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Ontario.	
Department of Finance.....	29
Department of Penitentiaries.....	2
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	18
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	2
Department of Health.....	43
Department of Immigration.....	23
Department of Customs.....	13
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	20
Department of Agriculture.....	4
Department of Interior.....	8
Department of Mines.....	2
Department of Justice.....	10
Department of External Affairs, Passport Branch.....	1
Department of Labour.....	1
Department of Militia and Defence.....	5
Department of Railways and Canals.....	2
Department of Public Works.....	19
Post Office Department.....	19
Department of Inland Revenue.....	26
Under Secretary of State Department.....	4
Under Secretary of State Department, Naturalization Branch....	1,288
Pensions Board.....	5
Enquiries for missing persons.....	181
Enquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	20
Privy Council.....	3
Provincial police, cases handled temporarily in absence of.....	2
Investigations handled at request of Provincial Attorney-General.....	1
House of Commons.....	2
Senate.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	137
Department of Naval Service.....	31
Air Board.....	2
Department of Indian Affairs.....	8
Department of Government Printing and Stationery.....	2
Governor General's Department.....	1
Patriotic Fund.....	1
Total.....	1,999

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Quebec	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	No Prosecution Entered	Total
Offences against—							
Indian Act, intoxication....	2	2					2
Indian Act, liquor in possession.....	4	3	1				4
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	167	71	11	11	21	53	167
Militia Act (deserters)....	55	8			4	43	55
Migratory Birds Act.....	2					2	2
Total.....	230	84	12	11	25	98	230

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Quebec	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Misappropriation.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Forgery.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Uttering forged documents.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Theft of Militia stores.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Theft of His Majesty's mail.....	5	4	.....	.....	1	5
Theft of cars under seizure by Customs Department.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	18	15	.....	2	1	18

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Quebec	—
Department of Finance.....	3
Department of Penitentiaries.....	3
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	4
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	1
Department of Immigration.....	10
Department of Customs.....	2
Department of External Affairs, Passport Branch.....	1
Department of Militia and Defence.....	5
Department of Railways and Canals.....	1
Board of Pension Commissioners.....	1
Director of War Trophies.....	1
Department of Labour.....	1
Department of Justice, Ticket of Leave Branch.....	21
Department of Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	592
Director of Internment Operations.....	1
Department of the Interior.....	2
Department of Naval Service.....	1
Department of External Affairs.....	1
Department of Secretary of State, Alien Custodian Branch.....	19
Enquiries for missing persons.....	71
Enquiries on behalf of other police forces, London Metropolitan, Metropolitan, Washington Saskatchewan.....	4
Home Office, England.....	1
Commissioner General for Canada in France.....	1
Miscellaneous—	
Treasury Department, Washington.....	1
Enquiries not classified.....	14
Total.....	762

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Maritime Provinces	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial	Handed over to Department Concerned	Still Under Investigation	No Prosecution Entered	Total
Offences against—								
Fisheries Act.....	13	11	1	1				13
Inland Revenue Act.....	3	2	1					3
Opium and Drug Act.....	13	9				3	1	13
Migratory Birds Act.....	4	3					1	4
Explosives Act.....	18	5					13	18
Radio Telegraph Act.....	26						26	26
Total.....	77	30	2	1		3	41	77

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Maritime Provinces	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
Under Criminal Code—						
Theft.....	7	3	3	1		7
Breaking and entering.....	25			25		25
Forgery.....	1	1				1
Smuggling liquor on His Majesty's ships.....	1	1				1
In possession of wreck.....	85	83	1		1	85
Secreting wreck.....	4	4				4
Total.....	123	92	4	26	1	123

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments other than Breaches of Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Maritime Provinces	—
Department of Finance.....	2
Department of Interior.....	4
Department of Justice.....	4
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	6
Department of Customs.....	2
Department of Marine.....	3
Department of Immigration.....	3
Department of Militia and Defence.....	12
Department of Indian Affairs.....	1
Department of Health.....	1
Department of Secretary of State—Naturalization Branch.....	29
Department of Naval Service.....	3
Enquiries for missing persons.....	30
Miscellaneous—	
Accidental deaths.....	1
Deceased persons estates.....	1
Suppression of commercialized vice.....	7
Total.....	109

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Yukon	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial	Handed over to Department Concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution Entered	Total
<i>Offences against Indian Act</i>	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Yukon ordnance re—								
City by-laws.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Game.....	11	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Health.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cruelty to animals.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Insanity.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Liquor Ordinance.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	34	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	34

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Yukon	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Theft.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	3
Common assault.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
False pretences.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	8

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Yukon	—
Department of Indian Affairs.....	1
Department of Immigration.....	5
Department of Customs.....	1
Department of Under Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	5
Enquiries for missing persons.....	67
Enquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	1
Miscellaneous—	
Accidental deaths.....	14
Deceased persons estates.....	11
Total.....	105

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Northwest Territories	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Still under Investigation	No Prosecutions Entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Murder.....	14	1	.....	7	6	14

